THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 92. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Cabinet—Lack of Harmony in Its Councils—The Stanton and McClellan Correspondence—The Secretary of State Tenacious of His Position—He Refuses to Take a Hint—Changes Talked of.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The suggested changes in the Cabinet, which have so often been urged and intended, still remain suspended from the failure of the President to meet the expectations of his friends and to fulfil the desire of the country. It is impossible that the Administration can succeed, or that the President can have a fair hearing, while there is such an absence of harmony as now exists in the Cabinet, and such radical differences in principles and policy as actually separate their councils. Antagonism, and not homogeneousness, is the distinguishing characteristic of this Cabinet in its political composition, in its practice, and in its theories. There is no bond of union, sympathy, or cohesion. Every man, except perhaps the Attorney-General, and the old lady who is called Secretary of the Navy, is for himself first, last, and always. They all profess very differently, it is true; but their acts contrast strongly with their ardent and interested professions, which are mainly volunteered to ensure their retention of power.

The President has long felt that his Cabinet was an embarrassment and an incubus—first, because it did not challenge the confidence of the country, and, secondly, because it has the best reason to know that it has not been faithful to him personally. Stanton was long notorious as a spy, who abused the confidential relations which his position offered, to incite hostility against the man by whose mistaken favor he was retained in an office which he perverted into the most selfish and unscrupulous machine of personal and party ambition. When his private correspondence with General McClellan, written at the very identical time he was conspiring his downfall, and professing the most devoted personal friendship, shall see the light of day, as it must soon do to vindicate the truth of history, and when his conduct in jobs, contracts, and favoritism shall be exposed, the world will see what manner of man is this criminal lawyer, who was unduly foisted into high place, and who was notorious in this city as an aider and abettor in the work of secession when it seemed to promise success. There are multitudes of living witnesses, well known to the country, who are ready to testify in this respect, and to prove the hypocrisy of Mr. Seward's "Carnot," as he was pleased to call him.

Yet with all this knowledge it was difficult to bring the President to the point of dismissing one who had the gross indecency to cling to office even after being ordered to quit—proof that he was never fitted for such association or responsibility. Johnson was perhaps partially misled by the efforts of Mr. Seward to retain Stanton, for it is well known that he invoked every possible means and sent every available man to the President, in the hope of preventing that result. And he testified his devotion in an ostentatious and offensive manner before the public by driving the expelled Secretary through the principal thoroughfares immediately after his dismissal, as if to rebuke the President and to cover the disgrace of Stanton with the mantle of his diplomacy. How well he succeeded the recent elections answer in a rebuke which ought at least to make them both tremble.

It is well understood here that the President has more than once delicately intimated a desire to his Cabinet to receive their resignations; but the hint has never been taken, even when given in the broadest terms, as it was quite recently to Mr. Seward. The *Intelligencer*, which is sometimes recognized as a convenient organ of the President, published an article several weeks ago, which very clearly told the Secretary of State that his services were no longer required. Mr. Seward presented himself at the White House with the paper, and demanded to know, in a very peremptory tone, if the offensive article had been seen or approved by the President, to which the latter quietly replied that he "had seen it before the publication." Thereupon the wrath of the Secretary subsided as it did when Lord John Russell threw the Alabama claims in his face, and told him he would not arbitrate. He went home satisfied, and held on like a Trojan to his office, and means to die as hard as his friend Stanton did.

A determined effort is now making to purge the Cabinet, and Mr. Johnson begins to take courage from the elections. If he would only do half that he intends, the difficulty would be soon settled. Longer hesitation will ruin him entirely, and he feels this embarrassment so much that possibly he may take the bull by the horns. One difficulty is a choice of men; and this is more serious, perhaps, than would be supposed at a first glance. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is pressed for the State Department; but his connection with Buchanan's administration, and his conduct during the war, render his confirmation impossible, even if it were desirable to restore such Bourbons. Reverdy Johnson offers, perhaps, the best chance before the Senate, and would be, at least, a respectable appointment. Neither General Blair nor General McClernand can be confirmed as Secretary of War, and it would only intensify hostility to nominate one or the other. General Sherman would accept but for motives of personal delicacy towards General Grant. Still the fact is by no means doubtful that he is entirely opposed to the revolutionary ultras, and in favor of the constitutional principles upheld by the President. He was free to express these opinions a few days ago when in this city, and all statements to the contrary are pure inventions of the enemy. It is the aim and effort of the President to combine, as far as may be practicable, all the conservative elements of the country in a movement which will sweep the destructives out of existence, and save what is yet left of the Constitution.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Inquest Over the Riot Homicide at Westfield—Strong Evidence Against the Constables.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 15.—The Coroner's investigation into the killing of John T. Brooks, in the riot at Westfield on Saturday night, keeps the excitement in that town at fever heat. Many contradictory statements are made, but nearly every witness swears that at the time the State constables fired on the crowd it was quiet, the riot being entirely over. This puts matters in a new phase, as it has heretofore been believed that the constables, as they claim, were obliged to fire in self-defense. The verdict of the jury of inquest will be rendered on Wednesday.

Arrival of Vessels at Key West in Distress.

KEY WEST, Oct. 15.—The schooner Nellie Currier, from Chiltepec, Mexico, bound to New York, put into this port yesterday in distress, having sprung her foremast and lost some sails.

The schooner Adelaide Townsend, Captain Poloow, from Mobile bound to Providence, put in here to-day in distress, having split sails, etc.

Stormy Weather in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The weather here is quite tempestuous. The steamer Raleigh, Captain Marshman, arrived to-day from New Orleans, and sails this afternoon for New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

BANKRUPTCY.

Federal Courts Cannot Enjoin State Courts—Injunctions to Restrain Dissolved—The Remedy in State Courts—Important Decisions by Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge.

The following decisions are just promulgated at Pittsburg:—

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting as a Court of Bankruptcy: In the matter of creditors' petition to declare Hugh Campbell a bankrupt.

Judge McCandless delivered the following opinion: I feel the grave responsibility which attaches to the decision about to be announced. In construing a new and untried statute, and establishing the practice to be observed in its proper administration, there must necessarily be much diversity of opinion among both lawyers and judges. The interests involved are frequently so large, and the principles so important, that inextricable confusion must result from an unsound interpretation of the legislation of Congress.

This Bankrupt act is, in my judgment, highly beneficial to both the debtor and the creditor. It was designed to relieve the one from oppressive liabilities which render him unfit to contribute to the productive wealth of the country, and it affords to the other an assurance that all the property of the debtor, except what from motives of humanity he is permitted to retain, shall be honestly devoted to the payment of his debts. With a fraudulent debtor it is wisely and justly stringent, compelling a full discovery and surrender of his assets for the benefit of his creditors, under peril of imprisonment for contempt, which in the courts of the United States, is a penalty not to be disregarded.

The present is a case upon creditors' petition, to declare Hugh Campbell a bankrupt. Numerous acts of bankruptcy have been assigned, all of which are denied, and a trial by jury awarded. Many judgments of large amount, the validity of which are not questioned, have been entered in the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, and they are all prior in date to the period when the Bankrupt law went into operation. Upon final process, a sale of real estate by the Sheriff has been made, and $29,290 realized and brought into court for distribution. Under these circumstances, our extraordinary power of injunction was invoked to restrain not only the plaintiffs in these judgments, but the courts of the State and their executive officers, from further proceeding, with the design to bring all the property of the bankrupt into this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, for division among all his creditors. The injunction against the Sheriff and the parties was granted, with leave *instanter* for a motion to dissolve, that we might ascertain whether, under the Bankrupt law, we have the right to interfere with the Courts of the State in the legitimate exercise of their functions.

After much reflection, I am satisfied we have not, nor with the actors, or parties, litigating before them.

The first section of the act is wide in its scope, and would seem to bring all parties, estates, and interests connected with the bankrupt into a common focus or centre. And to do so, it is contended that Congress, by implication, conferred upon the District Courts of the United States the authority to suspend all and every proceeding elsewhere, and to command obedience to their mandates, exclusive of all other jurisdictions. This, by virtue of the fifth clause, of the eighth section, of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, granting the power "to establish uniform laws, on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States." Congress had the right to do, but they have not done so.

Staring them in the face was the Act of the 2d of March, 1793, section 5, expressly declaring, "nor shall a writ of injunction be granted to stay proceedings in any Court of a State." There is nothing in the Bankrupt law in terms repealing this statute, and the authority, conferred by the 4th section, to issue an injunction against the bankrupt, and all other *persons*, excludes the presumption that it is to be exercised without limitation. Other "persons" here expressed has reference to parties interfering with the property of an individual not yet adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, and which is to be preserved inviolate, until his bankruptcy has been legally ascertained. It does not refer to the Courts of a State, or to their executive officers. It was not designed to arrest the whole machinery of another, and independent forum, which is exercising its best efforts to marshal the assets of the debtor, and after discharging the legitimate liens to which they are subject, reserving the residue, as a fund, for the assignee in bankruptcy.

Liens, by this law, as they should be, are held sacred. To say that the vigilant creditor, who by his diligence has secured his debt, and has a valid lien upon the property of the bankrupt, shall come in with all the other creditors, *pro rata*, would be a perversion of the purposes of Congress in the passage of the act. No right acquired by the creditor is affected or impaired by the 14th section expressly providing. The assignee has authority, under the direction of this Court, to discharge any *lien* upon any property, *real* or personal, and is authorized to sell the same, *subject* to such lien or other incumbrances. By the 15th section he is permitted to sell all *unincumbered* estate, real and personal, on such terms as he thinks most for the interest of the creditors. Where there is a *lien* on real or personal property, the 20th section admits the holder of the lien, as a creditor in bankruptcy, for the *balance* of the debt, after deducting the value of the property, to be ascertained by agreement or sale, or the creditor may release or convey his claim to the assignee, and be permitted to prove his *whole* debt in bankruptcy.

These several sections are distinct recognitions by Congress of the sanctity of liens obtained before the inception of proceedings in bankruptcy, and they control and are a limitation of the sweeping provisions of the first section. It is among the elementary principles with regard the construction of statutes, that every section, provision, and clause of a statute shall be expounded by a reference to every other. The most general and absolute terms of one section may be qualified and limited by conditions and exceptions contained in another, so that all may stand together.

All liens then remain intact. The bankrupt's final certificate operates to discharge his person and future acquisitions, while at the same time the mortgagee or other lien creditor shall be permitted to have their satisfaction out of the property mortgaged or subject to lien. A legal right without a remedy would be an anomaly in the law. (7 Howard, 623.)

It is true that the first section of the act declares that the jurisdiction conferred on the District Court of the United States shall extend "to all cases and controversies arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors, who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy." But as the Supreme Court of the United States say, in that very able opinion delivered by my brother, Mr. Justice Grier, in the case of Beck vs. Jennes, before quoted in 7 Howard, the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county have full and complete jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter, and its jurisdiction had attached long before any act of bankruptcy was committed. It is an independent tribunal, not deriving its authority from the same sovereign, and, as regards the District Court, a foreign forum, in every way its equal. The District Court has no supervisory power over it.

When the jurisdiction of a Court, and the right of a plaintiff to prosecute his suit in it, have once attached, that right cannot be arrested or taken away by proceedings in another Court. These rules have their foundation not merely in comity, but in necessity. For if one may enjoin, the other may retort by injunction, and thus the parties be without remedy, being liable to a process for contempt in one if they dare to proceed in the other. Neither can one take property from the custody of the other by replevin or *other process*, for this would produce a conflict of jurisdiction extremely embarrassing in the administration of justice. The fact, therefore, that an injunction issues only to the parties before the Court, and not to the Court itself, is no evasion of the difficulties that are the necessary result of an attempt to exercise that power over a party who is a litigant in another and independent forum.

It follows, therefore, that this Court has no supervisory power over the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county, by injunction or otherwise, unless it is conferred by the Bankrupt law. But we cannot discover any provision in that act which limits the jurisdiction of the State Courts, or confers any power on the Bankrupt Court to supersede their jurisdiction, or wrest property from the custody of their officers. On the contrary, it provides, in the 14th section, that the assignee "may prosecute and *defend* all suits at law, or in equity, pending at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, *in which such bankrupt is a party*, in his own name, in the same manner and *with the like effect*, as they might have been prosecuted or defended by such bankrupt." In other words, as to the rights of property, it provides, the assignee is subrogated to all his rights and responsibilities. The act sends the assignee to the State Court, and admits its power over him. It confers no authority on this Court to restrain proceedings therein by injunction, or other process, much less to take property out of its custody or possession with a strong hand.

Finding no such grant of power, either in direct terms or by necessary implication from any of the provisions of the Bankrupt law, we are not at liberty to interpolate it on any supposed grounds of policy or expediency. We shall therefore be compelled to dissolve this and all other injunctions in similar cases.

I have not submitted this opinion to my Brother Grier; but it may be a source of gratification to learn that, sitting with him recently, at Circuit, in Philadelphia, we conferred upon this case, and I am pleased to say that we concurred in the legal principles upon which it should be decided.

Injunction dissolved.

This case was argued by Mr. Patterson for, and by Mr. Painter, Mr. Golden, and General Foster against the injunction.

QUESTION OF FRAUD CONSIDERED.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting as a Court of Bankruptcy: In the matter of William Burns, a Petitioner for Adjudication in Bankruptcy, of the firm of S. & W. Burns.

Judge McCandless delivered the following opinion: This case was argued at the same time with that of Hugh Campbell, and the principal point presented has been there decided.

It differs in this:—Burns is a voluntary bankrupt. His petition was filed on the 31st of July, 1867, and he was duly adjudged a bankrupt. The First National Bank, of Clarion, a creditor of the firm of which the bankrupt was a partner, on the 18th July, 1867, obtained judgment upon warrant of attorney, dated 9th of July of the same year, for the sum of $18,300. A *fi. fa.* was issued, and a levy made by the Sheriff of Jefferson county on merchandise and lumber, at what date, from the imperfection of the paper-book, this Court is unable to say, but prior in date to the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

It was alleged at the argument that the note, of which this judgment is predicated, was given under promise not to sue out a writ of execution, but to be held as a security, and to afford the firm, of which the bankrupt was a partner, an opportunity to make some arrangement with their creditors. That in violation of this agreement, and in fraud of the thirty-fifth section of the Bankrupt law, the judgment was entered, execution issued, and levy made. Before the date fixed by the Sheriff for his sale, we were asked, by petition, to enjoin the Clarion Bank and the Sheriff from proceeding further with their writ, and directing them to deliver the property upon which the levy was made to the assignee in bankruptcy. This we did, at the same time admonishing the counsel of the doubts entertained as to the power of this Court, and suggesting a motion to dissolve, which was granted. Upon this point they have been fully heard, and the question has been decided to-day in Campbell's case.

It was urged, with great force and ability, by the counsel for the bankrupt, that we were bound to interfere, by injunction, because this was not a *valid* judgment. But how do we know that? It is entered in a court of competent jurisdiction, whose authority it is our duty to respect. If it is fraudulent, or void under the bankrupt law, it is the province of the assignee in Bankruptcy, who stands in the attitude of a defendant, to see, in that forum, that no injustice is done to the general creditors.

By the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." And this is equally binding on the courts of the United states.

We must, therefore, refer the assignee in bankruptcy, as the representative of the defendant, and of all the creditors, to the court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Injunction dissolved.

The case was argued by Mr. Purviance for the Clarion Bank, and by Mr. Shiras for the bankrupt and general creditors.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

IOWA.

The following are returns from 44 counties of Iowa. They are not official, but are believed to be substantially correct.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES:—

Adair	130	Jefferson	467
Black Hawk	800	Louisa	500
Bremer	500	Madison	500
Buchanan	500	Menaska	750
Boone	171	Marion	350
Cass	113	Marshall	900
Cedar	850	Monroe	325
Crawford	50	Muscatine	610
Clinton	300	Page	225
Clayton	1200	Polk	500
Des Moines	250	Scott	185
Delaware	600	Tamer	600
Floyd	480	Union	90
Guthrie	50	Van Buren	368
Henry	1000	Wapello	200
Howard	325	Warren	830
Iowa	600	Wayne	260
Jasper	1550	Washington	700
Jones	550		

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

Dubuque	100	Lee	400
Fremont	250	Mills	50
Harrison	100	Pottawattomie	200
Johnson	150		

Republican majority in the counties, 15,529.

ARKANSAS.

The election for the purpose of determining whether or not the people of Arkansas will have a Convention to frame a Constitution and reorganize the State Government, will be held on the 5th day of next month.

GREENBACKS FOR GOLD.

On the 29th of August, Henry Clay Dean, a Democratic speaker in Iowa, addressed a letter to Mr. Greeley, proposing to discuss with him, either through the *Tribune*, or by alternate speeches in public, the Vallandigham-Butler proposition to defraud the nation's creditors. Mr. Dean has made public the following reply:—

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, September 8, 1867.—Mr. Dean—Sir:—I have yours of the 29th ult. Should I ever consent to argue the propriety and policy of wholesale swindling, I shall take your proposal into consideration. I do not know where the cause of national villany could find a fitter advocate than yourself.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

MURAL DEFALCATION IN TROY.

Irregularity in the Office of the Troy Chamberlain—$30,000 Deficit Reported.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 15.

A Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Mayor Flagg and Aldermen Fales and Spicer, with the assistance of Cashiers Sims and Stone, have recently investigated the accounts of the City Chamberlain, and last night at a special meeting of the Board, held in secret session, this Committee presented their report. In addition to the alleged defalcation reported by the Committee, the sums of $17,000·98 was reported as the amount of interest-money drawn by Mr. Brewer upon the sum deposited by him in the Hanover Bank of New York city—accruing from the 4 per cent. interest paid by the bank to Mr. Brewer upon this deposit, to keep which good for the Chamberlain's benefit, it was stated in the Board the city was borrowing money at the rate of 7 per cent. This sum of $17,000 the Board, by resolution, will endeavor to collect of the Chamberlain and his sureties, Isaac McConihe, Jr., and F. N. Mann, who in turn are indemnified by about twenty of our leading citizens, each of whom are held in the sum of $1000. The total amount of the Chamberlain's bond is $25,000. The report was presented by the Mayor, and states substantially that a large deficit in the tax account of the years 1864, 1865, and 1866 had been discovered, together with the item of interest above explained; but in justice to Mr. Brewer it is added that he assured the committee he could, if allowed the necessary time, explain to the satisfaction of the committee the alleged discrepancies, and all others that might be found. If, however, he was unable to do so, he would make good any loss which the city might have sustained at his hands. The deficits discovered by the accountants were then announced as follows:—

Taxes of 1864	$3,316·34
Taxes of 1865	7,371·99
Taxes of 1866	3,453·65
Total taxes	$13,944·98
Interest from New York deposit	17,009 98
Grand total	$30,954·96

Mr. Sims stated verbally that the accountants had not examined the tax rolls of the previous year in Mr. Brewer's administration, nor the percentage upon the collection of taxes.

A long and desultory conversation ensued in the Board, which finally culminated in the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of Chamberlain vacant, and in the election of Derrick Lane as the successor of Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Brewer was appointed Chamberlain in 1863. Previous to that time he held the position of book-keeper in the Commercial Bank, and such was the confidence felt in his ability and integrity, that we believe every one of the directors of that institution went upon his bonds to the amount of $1000 each. He furnished bonds upon assuming the duties of the office, renewing them only once during the period of his incumbency—while Hon. Uri Gilbert was Mayor. Mayor Flagg has repeatedly notified and requested the Chamberlain to renew his bonds, stating that such was his wish, and the wish of the Common Council; but Mr. Brewer neglected to do so, claiming the old bond held, and such was the written opinion of counsel in his possession. The law requires that the bonds shall be renewed every year.

It is assumed by the bondsmen of Mr. Brewer that they cannot be held under any circumstances for his dereliction of duty in pocketing the interest of the Hanover Bank account—their responsibility ending with the safe return of the principal.

SECOND EDITION

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Important Opinion of Chief Justice Chase.

The Law Declared Constitutional

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Chief Justice Chase, sitting in the Circuit Court this morning, rendered his decision in a habeas corpus case on the petition of Elizabeth Turner, a mulatto girl apprenticed under the Negro Apprentice law of Maryland in 1864, immediately after the Constitution of that year abolishing slavery went into operation.

The judgment was that the articles of indenture, varying from those prescribed by the law for white apprentices, were therefore void under the Civil Rights law. The Civil Rights act was pronounced constitutional, and the petitioner was accordingly discharged from the custody of the master. The case was argued only on the side of the petitioner, the respondent declining to employ counsel, and leaving his case with the Court.

Judge Giles, the District Judge, previously declined to entertain petitions of habeas corpus in similar cases. The above decision will, if enforced, liberate every negro apprentice held under the laws of Maryland.

The Chief Justice only came over to try this case. He returns to-day.

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION.

THE LATEST BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Revolutionary Campaign Against the Pope—Daily Skirmishes—Conflicting Reports and Claims of Victory.

LONDON, Oct. 15—3 P. M.—The latest reports received in this city from the seat of war in the Pontifical territory, state that skirmishes continue to take place between the Italian revolutionary invaders, aided by native insurgents, and the forces of the Pope, at many points of conflict. The actual situation, military and diplomatic, of the Italo-Roman complication remains unchanged. The accounts, by telegram and mail, of the fighting, and its probable results, are very conflicting. As is the case in the commencement of almost every contest at arms—great or less—both sides claim to have obtained advantages. No very important engagements have, however, taken place, and the fighting is of rather a desultory character—the revolutionists moving, for the most part, quickly from one available point to another, and the Papal troops marching after or in flank of them, as seems best to their commanders.

ITALY.

News from the Seat of War—Battle Between the Papal Troops and the Command of Menotti Garibaldi—The Pope's Soldiers Driven in Disorder.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15—P. M.—The latest despatch from the Papal provinces in the south, dated yesterday (Monday) evening, say that a detachment of the Pope's army, made up for the most part of cavalry and artillery, had a short time before assaulted the town of Verola, where the insurgents were concentrated in force under the command of Menotti Garibaldi, who is now Generalissimo of the troops of the "Party of Action," by virtue of a commission delegated to him from his father, the General. A sharp engagement ensued after the attack, which ended in the defeat of the Papal troops. After obtaining the first advantage the Garibaldians advanced from the town, and the retiring soldiers of His Holiness were driven to Monte Maggiore in disorder.

FRANCE.

The Italo-Roman War—Official Report of a Papal Victory.

PARIS, Oct. 15—P. M.—The official *Moniteur*, in its issue of to-day, says that the Papal troops operating in the Pontifical provinces, on Sunday last, the 13th inst., attacked and defeated a force of Garibaldian invaders who were posted in a good position where they barred the line of advance to Monte-Libratte.

The Papal States.

Before 1860—the memorable year when the title of Kingdom of Sardinia was changed to that of the Kingdom of Italy—the Papal States comprised the following divisions:—

Civil Divisions.	*Area Sq. M.*	*Population*
Rome (*commarca*)	1,705	319,233
Bologna (legation)	1,297	348,652
Ferrara (legation)	1,056	218,786
Forli (legation)	633	202,316
Ravenna (legation)	675	168,413
Urvino e Pesaro (legation)	1,363	237,906
Velletri (legation)	632	57,517
Ancona (delegation)	426	116,114
Macerata (delegation)	864	225 615
Camerino (delegation)	311	38,415
Perino (delegation)	317	104,116
Ascoli (delegation)	462	84,217
Perugia (delegation)	1,453	310,316
Spoleto (delegation)	1,133	121,453
Rieti (delegation)	514	67,018
Viterbo (delegation)	1,086	120,676
Orvieto (delegation)	303	26,141
Frosinone e Pon. Cous (del.)	723	141,930
Civit Vaccchia (delegation)	374	24,312
Benevento (delegation)	63	23,910
Total	15,429	2,898,115

These divisions were parts of what were in more remote times the *commarca di Roma*, the *campagna Romagno*, a part of Sabina, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Umbria, the Duchy of Camarino, Marche, the Duchy of Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese Provinces, Ferrara, the Duchy of Benevento, and the Principality of Porte Corvo. The two last were inclosed in the Neapolitan territory. The whole were politically disposed in six provinces, each ruled by a Cardinal. The government was, and is, a theocratic, absolute, and elective sovereignty. The sovereign, or Pope, was, and is, elected by a majority of the votes of not only the six governing Cardinals within the Papal States, but the sixty-six additional Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, who constitute what is called the Sacred College. In 1853 the secular revenue amounted to $11,346,311, and the expenditures to $12,487,412. The army comprised ostensibly 21,059 men, but the effective army was rated at 12,828.

But a disastrous change was inaugurated in 1860. In March of that year the people of the Emilian provinces of the Papal States were called upon to decide by vote whether they would be annexed to the constitutional monarchy of Victor Emanuel II, or form a separate kingdom. An overwhelming majority was given in favor of annexation. The entire two Sicilies decided on October 5, by a vote of 1,310,000 out of 1,420,000, upon their annexation to the kingdom of Italy. On the 26th of the same month King Victor and Garibaldi made their famous entry into Naples, possessing the Neapolitan provinces. Umbria and the Ward of Ancona had also voted for annexation. Victor Emanuel found himself, with these accessions, sovereign of Sardinia, the Sicilies, and all Italy, with the exception of Savoy and Nice, which has since been surrendered to his Government through France, and the present reduced Papal dominions, which were occupied and protected by French troops until 1866.

The temporal Papal domain now consists of the *commarca* of Rome and the provinces or legations of Civitae Vechia, Frosinone, Viterbo, and Velletri. These include 4500 square miles and about 700,000 inhabitants. The Papal army is perhaps 18,000 strong, and is made up of foreign mercenaries, principally French, Swiss, and Irish. In 1864 the income of the Government was $14,500,000. The expenses were $15,500,000. The chief income is derived from the "Peter pence" contributions levied upon Catholics throughout the world. The public debt amounts to $100,000,000.

The former and present area and population of the Roman States thus present the following contrast:—

	Area square miles.	*Population.*
In 1859	15,429	2,898,115
In 1867	4,520	700,000
Decrease	10,909	2,198,115

FROM LANCASTER TO-DAY.

Preparations for the Great Firemen's Parade To-morrow—Arrival of Companies—The "Hibernia" Banquet This Evening, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LANCASTER, Oct. 16.—Great preparations are being made for the firemen's parade which takes place to-morrow. Most of the public buildings are decorated with flags. The hotels are already crowded. The steamer "Hibernia," of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday. The company will arrive to-day, and will partake of a banquet to-night at Fulton Hall. A number of companies will arrive from different parts of the State this P. M. The parade will, no doubt, be the largest that has ever taken place in this State outside of Philadelphia. The procession does not move until 1 o'clock P. M.

The Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—The statement in the Montreal *Daily News* that Dr. Tupper was empowered to negotiate with Mr. How for a seat in the Cabinet, in the place of Mr. Archibald, is denied on good authority.

Messrs. Henney and Archibald are charged with the organization of the Central Government in Nova Scotia.

A detachment of the Rifle Brigade, now stationed here, is to be despatched to Prescott. A considerable body of Canadian Rifles left Kingston, for the same destination, yesterday.

Lord Monck, on the 14th inst., distributed fifty-four prizes won at the rifle tournament, and at the close made a brief speech, in which he expressed the hope that it would be long before the Canadian volunteers would be called on to defend their country, but urged the cultivation of the military spirit to maintain their liberty. The volunteers are now armed with the best weapons, and will be able to meet any irregular attack that may be made on the borders.

Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A serious accident occurred on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad yesterday, near Leesburg, Va. The engine and baggage car were thrown down an embankment of twenty-one feet, and completely destroyed. Fortunately the passenger car remained upon the track. Mr. Peacock was seriously injured; Conductor Carling slightly. The engineer, Mr. Carter, made a very narrow escape by leaping from the baggage car.

Escape from Jail.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 16.—Two prisoners named Neddo and Kendall made their escape to-day from Norridgewock jail, by knocking down the Doctor, who was visiting a sick prisoner, and the jailor's wife. Neddo was under a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment.

New York Financial Affairs.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—U. S. 5-20s 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. January and July, 107¾; do. 10-40s, 100¾@100⅝; do. ⅞-6s June and December, 104¾@104¾. Gold, 143¾. New York Central, 114@113¾; Erie, 73½@72⅝; do. preferred, 78½@80; Hudson, 129; Reading, 101@101¼; Michigan Southern, 82⅞@82½; do. Central, 109⅝@110; Illinois Central, 121@122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Cleveland and Toledo, 132@132½; Rock Island, 98⅛@98⅜; Northwestern common 46@46½; do. preferred, 67½; Pacific Mail, 145¾@146; Atlantic, 118⅝@117⅝; Canton Company, 44¼@45; Cumberland, 29@33; Quicksilver, 24; Wayne, 100¾@100⅝; Mariposa, 8½@9; Western Union Telegraph, 34½@34⅝; Boston Water Power, 117¾@119. Market heavy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. July '67 5-20s sold at 109¾, no change; 108¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for '62 5-20s; 104¾ for June and July 7·30s; 108⅜ for '64 5-20s; 108¾ for '64 5-20s; and 106¾ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¾, no change; and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52¼, no change; and Northern Central at 43¾, no change. 124½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63¾ for Norristown; 50 81-100 for Reading; 58 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 78 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 244 for North America; 110 for Tradesmen's; 59¼ for Girard; 90 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares continue very dull. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¼ for preferred do.; 38¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143¾; 12 M., 143; 1 P. M., 143½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"There has been a more active demand for money than there was yesterday, and although first-class houses had no difficulty in borrowing all they required at 7 per cent., loans were made in some instances at this rate in gold. The limited resources of the banks and the depressed condition of trade, which last inspires some distrust of credits, cause discounts to be made very sparingly, and only the best grade of commercial paper receives consideration, the rate for which is nominally seven per cent., but borrowers are generally willing to submit to 8@9. The pressure for rediscounts from the Western banks continued unabated, and the indications are favorable to an active seven per cent. money market during the remainder of the year, varied by short intervals of comparative ease and stringency, according to the real and artificial causes which may influence it."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	11 sh Mor C Pf b5wn.	30
$1000 5-20s '67 J-y cp	106¾	9 sh Leh V R	32¾
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	100	2 sh Penna R...c&p.	52
30 sh Ocean Oil	3⅞	1 do...c&p.	52
500 do	3¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1865, new, 106¾@106¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100¾; do. 7·30s, June, 104¼@104¾; do., July, 104¼@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119½; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118¾; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143¼@143¾. Silver, 137¼@139.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do. new, 106¾@106¾; 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@106¾; 3d series, 106¼@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼; May, 1865, 117. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; old 5-20s, 111¾@112; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 106¾@106¾; do., 1867, 106¼@106¾; 10-40s, 100¼@100¾; 7·30s, June, 104¼@104¾; do., July, 104¼@104¾. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending Oct. 12, and for the season:—

	Week.	*Season.*
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	39,556	1,078,460
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	949	18,890
Union Coal Co.	2,646	16,548
Total tons	43,151	1,115,328
For the same period last year:—		
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	29,512	1,070,940
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,823	20,517
Total tons	30,355	1,091,457

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.—The demand for Flour for home consumption has improved, and there is a limited inquiry for shipment; but prices are entirely too high to admit of a margin for profit. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·50; extras at $8·50@10; 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12; 450 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $12@13; 300 barrels St. Louis winter Wheat at $13·50; and other fancy brands from $13·50 up to $15, according to quality. 50 barrels Penn

DE FRIJAGD.

My apron blue hangs at the door,
My mother has it done;
My heart is sad, my heart is sore,
Though I've my best dress on.

'm peeping through a crack of the door,
My mother stands close by me;
Th: boys that pass by it, more than a score,
Dressed in their best clothes, I see.

Poor Nicklas is passing by so sad,
Would I might run out at last,
And throw my arms around my sweet lad;
My mother is holding me fast.

Rich Michael comes strutting along so proud,
My mother has pushed me outside;
My heart is so sad, I'm sobbing aloud,
And I'm proud Michael's bride.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new and very successful Irish drama of *Innisfallen* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Falconer, Miss Kate Reignolds, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Creese, Mr. Craig, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Hemple, and others in the cast. *Nobody's Daughter*, the last London success, is in rehearsal. Miss Olive Logan's picture of American life, called *Surf*, a real American comedy, will shortly be produced, with new scenery and appointments, and a splendid cast.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON appears again this evening as "Amrie," in the beautiful drama of *Little Barefoot*. This is Miss Thompson's greatest *role*, and none should fail to see her in it. On Friday evening Miss Charlotte Thompson will take her farewell benefit.

THIS is the last week of the *Black Crook* at the Academy of Music. Pepita, Betty Rigl, and Antoneno in new dances every night.

MR. THEODORE HABELMANN'S second and last concert (*en costume*) will be given this evening, at Horticultural Hall. In addition to the artistes who sang so delightfully last evening, Miss M. D. De Negri will make her first appearance this season. Miss De Negri will be remembered as the amateur who succeeded so excellently at the Perelli operas last season.

AT CONCERT HALL, the *Apocalypse*, as illustrated by Dore and Billings in a series of magnificent paintings, will be exhibited every evening.

MADAME RISTORI will give only five representations at the Academy of Music next week. On Monday evening, *Elizabeth;* Tuesday, *Mary Stuart;* Wednesday, *Marie Antoinette*.

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, on to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, Mr. Sentz will give his third matinee.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, an excellent variety entertainment is presented every night, and on Saturday afternoon.

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, on Saturday afternoon, the Germania Orchestra will give their usual rehearsal.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH plays the "Duke Aranza," in the *Honeymoon*, this evening. On Friday, fare well benefit of Mr. Murdoch, and last appearance but one this season.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following described stocks and real estate, viz.:—

1 share Point Breeze Park	$103
$1000 bond Bald Eagle Railroad, 75 per cent.	750
8 shares Southwark Bank, $110·50	884
20 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railroad, $31	620
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	31
5 shares Mercantile Library, $8	40
20 shares Enterprise Insurance Company, $40	800
$3000 Connecting Railroad, 6 per cent. bonds, $89	2,670
$5000 Connecting Railroad, 6 per cent. bonds, $89	4,450
5 shares Academy of Music, $76	380
Railroad property and franchises of the Reno, Oil Creek, and Pithole Railway Company	121,000
Dwelling, No. 915 S. Sixth street	2,550
Dwelling, No. 532 Redwood street	1,350
Building lot, Washington street, between Concord and Mount Pleasant streets, 18½ feet front	95
Handsome modern residence, No. 2121 Walnut street, 22 feet front; subject to a mortgage of $9000—$14,700	23,700
Handsome modern residence, No. 2125 Walnut street, 20 feet front; subject to a mortgage of $7000—$11,900	18,900
Handsome modern residence, No. 2127 Walnut street, 20 feet front; subject to a mortgage of $7000—$8000	15,000
Handsome modern residence, No. 2133 Walnut street, 22 feet front; subject to a mortgage of $9000—$14,300	22,400
Handsome modern residence, No. 2135 Walnut street, 36 feet front; subject to a mortgage of $12,000—$13,000	25,000
Thirty-four building lots, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Wharton, and Titan streets; subject to a mortgage of $3500—$1200	4,700
Forty-six building lots, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Titan, and Latona streets, subject to a mortgage of $5000—$1700	6,700
Brick store, No. 138 S. Eighth street	12,600
Farm, 39 acres, Ridge avenue, Twenty-first Ward, at $179 per acre	6,981
Three-story brick residence, No. 131 S. S. Eighteenth street, 18 feet front	8,525
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1125 Shippen street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $28·50, lot 15 feet front	3,400
Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 722 Fallon street, 16 feet 8 inches front	1,500
Building lot, southeast corner Forty-fifth and Oregon streets, subject to a yearly ground rent of $96	1,125
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 236 Marriott street, 12 feet front	1,425
Four three-story brick dwellings, southwest corner Edgemont and Division streets, subject to a yearly ground rent of $105·37	1,500
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1067 N. Front street	3,975
Two ground rents, $21 a year	550
Total	$293,704

THE HENRY GUARDS, a military organization composed of policemen, proceeded to Morrisville yesterday for target practice. The following prizes were distributed after the target practice: First prize, a copy of Shakespeare, won by Officer James Miller; second prize, a silver cup, won by Sergeant A. W. Atkinson; third prize, a company medal, be Officer Simler; fourth prize, another company medal, Officer Nutt; fifth prize, medal, Officer Stewart. Officer Kagle obtained a huge Maltese cross, made of tin, for the worst shot. Officer Reed was presented with a tin gun for a bad shot. Captain Jacob Bennett, Alderman A. H. Shoemaker, Lieutenant W. Jacoby, Alderman E. S. Fitch, Philip H. Miller, and J. B. De Haven acted as judges.

THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the above association, held yesterday afternoon, at Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Samuel H. Perkins; Vice-Presidents, Richard D. Wood and J. Fisher Leaming; Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox; Corresponding Secretary, L. Montgomery Bond; Recording Secretary, John H. Atwood; and Managers, Benjamin Coates, Thomas Latimer, John Bohlen, William Purves, Arthur G. Coffin, Benjamin Orne, John W. Cieghorn, Thomas Watson, Joseph H. Dulles, John Ashhurst, Thomas A. Budd, Charles Rhoads, Richard Wood, Charles S. Wurts, M. D., E. H. Wood, James Bayard, Joseph A. Clay, Alfred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, and Henry D. Sherrerd.

The following statistics constitute the result of the labors of the association during the past year:—

LABORS.

Visits made to the poor	18,022
Families under care	8,173
Sick administered to	1,569
Places secured in families	1,185
Deaths	53
Children placed in day and Sunday Schools	118
Children placed in homes	48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash distributed by appropriation	$4,128·10
Do. do. by visitors	1,513·65
Cash distributed at office, including wages	1,260·00
Cash distributed to thirty-five sewing women	4,577·65
1903 tons of coal, equal to	10,466·00
Coal and wood collected by visitors	705·00
Provisions and delicacies for the sick	1,450·50
Garments (new and old) given	1,323·00
Stoves loaned, number	553
Lady visitors	159
Male visitors	1

The treasurer reported the receipt of $22,341·03, and the expenditures $21,039 98, leaving a balance on hand of $1281·05.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....6·12 MOON RISES....7 55
SUN SETS....5·19 HIGH WATER....3·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Fulton	Falmouth	New York	Oct. 2
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Union	Southampton	New York	Oct. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Weser	New York	Bremen	Oct. 17
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 17
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Nightingale	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 19
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Oct. 19
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Oct. 26
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Village Belle, Little, Londonderry, R. Taylor & Co.

Schr J. Burley, Williams, Washington, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr R. W. Toll, Robins, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Z. A. Paine, Crosby, 6 days from Eastport, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr F. F. Crowell, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr B. Sander Crosby, 9 days from Hillsboro, with cement to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Bee, Hearn, 3 days from Laurel, with corn to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr Complete, Thompson, 3 days from Vienna, with lumber ties to Moore & Wheatley—not as before reported.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig John Good, from London.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jenilings, hence, at Savannah yesterday, in going up collided with the pilot-boat Young America, sinking her in fifteen minutes.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence, below Boston yesterday.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, hence for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Brig Alice Lea, Hering, from Charleston, was below Boston yesterday.

Brig Haze, Hall, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Wood's Hole 10th inst.

Brig C. W. Clark, bound S., was spoken 9th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 74.

Schr J. M. Morales, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Rockhill, hence for Baltimore, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Schr Daniel Holmes, Holmes, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 13th inst.

Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, hence, at Beverly 9th inst.

Schr M. Amsden, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 14th inst.

Schr Seventy-six, Teel, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr Mary Frances, Boyle, hence, at Norfolk 14th instant.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, hence, at Danvers 10th instant.

Schrs J. Bradley, Bradley; Roanoke, Barrett; Morning Star, Lynch; S. McDevitt, McDevitt; and J. Ponder, Hudson, hence, at Georgetown 14th inst. The J. Bradley sailed again to return.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 14th inst.

Steamer Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Georgetown 14th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The schr James House, of Providence, hence for Boston, with coal, was dismasted, and sprung a leak in the heavy gale of the 6th inst., and was abandoned. All hands were taken off after remaining on the wreck thirty-six hours, and landed at West Dennis.

Barque Edward Hincken, Baker, hence for Montreal, is ashore in Trinity Bay in a dangerous position.

Brig Olive, hence at Savannah 9th inst., reports:—On night of 8th experienced a heavy gale from N. to NE.; lead stern boat carried away by a sea; had decks washed, and sprung a leak; was compelled to keep hands steadily at the pumps until reaching port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In consequence of the repeated injuries to the drilling machine used in the removal of "Corwin Rock," by vessels running over the same, and the consequent delay of the work, the attention of mariners is again called to the necessity of keeping clear of the rock, as the machinery for drilling is always on the rock under the water, whether the working vessel is at that place or not.

Attention is called to the fact that the exact position of "Corwin Rock" will be shown during the day by a red flag attached to the buoy or vessel moored over the rock, and during the night by a white light.

The range in entering the harbor to avoid "Corwin Rock," Nix's Mate on Bunker Hill Monument, as already laid down in the sailing directions and pilots and others in following these directions will avoid any danger of collision, or of other damage to the important work now going on for the improvement of the channel at that point.

J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
In charge of Improvements of Boston Harbor.
Boston, Oct. 10, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 107 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m Sp PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 1fr Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A cheap lot of Nainsook Plaid Muslins, at 16 cents per yard, better goods than are selling at 25 cents.

A large lot of Scotch Diaper, from auction, very cheap.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies.

Best makes Shirting Linens, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

All-wool Flannels, 33, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.

7-8, 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Domet Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.

Heavy 4-4 all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.

Grey and Red Twilled and Plain Flannels.

Good quality Shirting Flannels, etc. etc.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Canton Flannels at the very lowest market prices.

GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS.

Plaid Poplins, all-wool Poplins.

Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.

Mixed Poplins, 56c. a yard.

A cheap lot of Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

9 21 smw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap. A large assortment of Blankets very cheap.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wam3rp

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4 f

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 13 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $600 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 29 f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
19 fmw No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10 f GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recioimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwlm
NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 f N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 f

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
THEO. HABELMANN'S
LAST GRAND CONCERT IN COSTUME,
PART I.

1. Tenor Solo, with accompaniment of twenty male voices—"The Image of the Rose"...Reichardt
MR. HABELMANN AND CHORUS.
2. Valse de Concert—"Il Sogno"...Abt
M'ME BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
3. Song—"In Silent Night"...Luther
MR. JEAN LOUIS.
4. Male Chorus—"The Cheerful Wanderer"...Mendelssohn
Male Chorus of the Mendelssohn Society, under the direction of Mr. Jean Luis.

PART II.

CAVATINA FROM ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MISS M. D. DE NEGRI.
Selections from Balediieu's Opera.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
a. Scene and Aria and Tenor...Mr. Theo. Habelmann
b. Duet...M'me Bertha Johannsen and Mr. Habelmann
c. Rosin Adair...Mr. Theodore Habelmann

PART III.

"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs, Hullah,"
Miss M. D. De Negri
Selections from Flotow's Opera.
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA.
a. Overture...Orchestra
b. Grand Aria for Soprano...M'me Bertha Johannsen
c. Duet (Baritone and Tenor)
Mr. Jean Louis and Mr. Theodore Habelmann
Musical Director and Conductor...Mr. S. Behrens
Leader of Orchestra...Mr. Carl Sentz

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

AND

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The manager, with much regret, finding it impossible to make any arrangement for a continuance of THE BLACK CROOK,

now in the very zenith of its success, playing to the most fashionable audiences ever known within the walls of the Academy, and delighting all with its chaste and classic beauty, must, from the force of circumstances, withdraw it on Saturday, October 19.

The programme for the ballet will be of an entire change,

BETTY RIGL, MAD'LLE PEPITA, ANTONENO, EMILY RIGL, MAD'LLE FRANK, MAD'LLE ALBERTINI, in new dances.

First time, TARANTELLA SICILIENNE.
First time, PAS DE BOUQUET.
First time, GASSELLE.

Forming a combination of attraction never before witnessed in Philadelphia.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. 10 14 6t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of
REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the
VISIONS OF ST. JOHN
Opened to view, in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in
HEAVEN WAS OPENED.
THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.
STARTLING SPECTACLES.
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.

A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director...J. GRAU
SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
MONDAY, October 21,
in her great character of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Debut of Sig. BOZZO as ESSEX.
TUESDAY, October 22—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work will be presented with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $3; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. The sale of seats for any of the five nights commences to-day, at the General Ticket Office, TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8.
Last Night but Three of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in her original character of
LITTLE BAREFOOT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 16, 1867,
Last night but one of the popular domestic drama, translated from the German, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT,
Amrie...Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 16,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in
THE HONEYMOON.
To conclude with the favorite farce,
GOING TO THE DOGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF INNISFALLEN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
With new Scenes, original songs, etc., Edmund Falconer's Drama of INNISFALLEN.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as KATY MAGUIRE.
Mr. E. FALCONER as TERRENCE.
Supported by the Full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
In rehearsal—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
In active preparation—SURF.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. George Bishop, the favorite Ballad Tenor.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Tuition, Ten Dollars per quarter, under the best Masters.
See advertisement under the head of "Special Notices." 10 15 4t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1783 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 12 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
October 17, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 11 3d

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 12 5t
TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
10 bales clean picked and packed bleached linen waste. [10 15 3t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday Morning,
October 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit—
Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose.
Full lines men's white, brown, French, and blue mixed cotton half hose.
Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, and mixed fancy hose, half and three-quarter hose.
Full lines men's, women's, and children's silk, Lisle, and Berlin gloves and gauntlets.
The above list of hosiery and gloves is of a well-known and favorite make. [10 15 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 600 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 15

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

The President's Probable Action in the Case of Secretary Stanton.

It is given out from Washington that Mr. Johnson has determined to ignore the Tenure of Office bill in the case of Secretary Stanton, and, instead of reporting the suspension of that officer, with the reasons for it, to the Senate, as required by law, to treat his suspension as an absolute removal, and send in a new appointment for confirmation. Of course, this may be a mere rumor, like a thousand others started in Washington which never have any foundation in fact; yet there are indications that such a course of procedure may finally be determined upon. The evident desire to get General Grant out of the War Office points in this direction. He could not be made use of to hold on to the office in defiance of law. Some supple and unscrupulous tool would have to be found if such a scheme were to be successfully carried out. If, therefore, General Grant remains in the War Office, it may safely be assumed that the President has made up his mind to obey the law, and that the suspension of Secretary Stanton, with the reasons therefor, will be duly reported to the Senate. The attempt to ignore the law would, of course, at once precipitate matters between Congress and the acting President. The moment the time had expired within which Mr. Johnson must have presented his charges, should he have failed to do so, Secretary Stanton would, by the operation of the law itself, become again invested with the full powers and duties of his office. Congress would recognize him as Secretary of War, and would refuse to recognize any other person in that capacity. General Grant and the other officers of the army would also be bound by the law, and would recognize the legal Secretary of War.

It is needless to attempt to follow out the complications which must necessarily arise in such a case. If Mr. Johnson has a spark of patriotism left, he will not force such a conflict upon the country, and if he possesses ordinary prudence, he will not invoke it upon himself. Indeed, he has already committed himself to the law by his *suspension* of Secretary Stanton. All the proceedings in that case, and the language used, were according to the Tenure of Office law. Secretary Stanton was not removed, but suspended; General Grant was not appointed Secretary of War, but Secretary *ad interim*. The President has, therefore, recognized the law already, and cannot consistently now attempt to override it.

It cannot for a moment be supposed that the Congress of the United States will back down from the ground it has taken. We trust the day will never arrive in this country when the representatives of the people will concede the right of the President to sit in judgment upon the laws they may pass, and to pick out such as he will execute and such as he will ignore. When we get to that pass we had better call our President an *Emperor*, and be done with it. The right to refuse to execute one law implies the right to refuse to execute another. The right to sit in judgment upon the Tenure of Office law implies the right to sit in judgment upon every other law. The assumption transforms the President into the supreme power in the State. When we reach this extremity, let us at least have a better and wiser man than Andrew Johnson to clothe with the imperial purple.

The Duty of Our Public Men—The Consideration of Taxes and the Tariff.

There remains before the meeting of Congress a little less than five weeks' time in which the members can learn the lessons of the election, and prepare themselves for the duty which will be theirs upon the assemblage of that body. There can be no doubt that the course of proceedings in each session is determined almost entirely by the subjects on which the members have prepared themselves previous to the meeting of the Houses. It has been the policy, for many years, for our public men to write out their speeches on political topics, and astonish the nation by the quantity, if not the quality of their orations. We earnestly hope, however, that the present session will not be wearied into worthlessness by the long-winded harangues of gentlemen on the subjects of political discussion. The country is thoroughly sick of politics. For years we have had nothing else. Every thought, word, and action in our National Legislature, has tended towards the same result—political effect. For three years, at least, the subject of reconstruction has monopolized attention. It was one of vital importance, and we do not regret the time bestowed on its consideration. The way into the future could not be clearly seen, and Congress was compelled to feel each advancing step to be sure it was not wandering from the path. But by the exercise of wisdom and caution, the work of reconstruction is fairly under way. Congress has done all it could do. It has put the Southern States on the track to regain their privileges, and it can do nothing further. They will either accept or decline, but with their decision Congress has nothing to do. It would therefore be sound policy for our Congress to leave the late Rebel States entirely to themselves, and devote its attention to two great subjects which are daily rising more and more into prominence before the public. The settlement of our rate of taxes and our tariff is demanded by the public. The people will no longer brook the neglect of these questions. It has required a vast supply of patriotism to endure these slights in the past, but they must be settled soon. While reconstruction affects the South and the nation, taxes affect the pocket of each man, and the tariff is of vital importance to all manufacturers and their employés. These come much nearer home, and they therefore demand a much greater care in their adjustment.

In the first place, the present system of taxation needs revision. We are proceeding entirely too fast in the work of extinguishing the national debt. It is very pleasant, and a cause of just pride, to say that we have decreased the burden one hundred millions in a year or so. But it is not fair to our generation that we should be called upon to pay it off. We have done a great work in fighting the battle and in lending the money, and it is only proper that those who, in the future, are to reap the benefits, should also relieve us of some of our weighty load. It must be remembered that while it requires a rate of five per cent. and more on the present annual revenue of the nation to pay off the interest, yet if we allow the debt to remain without diminishing it in the least, in the course of ten years or more the product of our rapidly growing country will increase at such a ratio that we will require not more than three per cent. to raise the same sum as now requires five per cent. It is, therefore, to the real interest of the American people to foster the industries of the country, to remove from them as much of the burden as is possible, and while neglecting to decrease the debt by over taxation to-day, to postpone for the future its settlement, when the vast resources of our country are developed. This subject should receive the immediate attention of our Congressmen. At the present rate of taxation we have a surplus, after paying the interest. We do not want a balance of ninety millions, or the like. If we have an excess of ten millions, it will be all that we will require. By this means we will be enabled to throw off the tax on many of the necessaries, and doubtless be able to exclude from taxation that portion of a man's income which is actually expended in the support of his family. We have reason to believe that the tax of five per cent. on the savings of the people would be sufficient, with a well-ordered tariff, to raise the $120,000,000 or so that are annually needed to meet our interest. The attention of all our public men should be directed, previous to the meeting of Congress, to the solution of the question—to the settlement of the vexed issue, how to relieve the needy, cease to oppress the poor, and yet raise enough to meet our indebtedness.

The second great question to be settled is that of the tariff. The present schedule was a wretched compromise, illy calculated to satisfy any one. We want a revision of the imports. There is no question but that for many years to come our native industry must be fostered by a tariff, which, while it is not so high as to be virtually prohibitory, shall at least put our manufactories on a footing of equality with foreign establishments. Such a regulation is to the interests of the employed as well as the employer, and is of vital value to us of Pennsylvania. What we want is to see such a nice balance adjusted as will protect our native industries, but at the same time not prevent foreign competition, for if competition be prevented, as is desired by some, a state of things will be brought about which will subject the masses to imposition at the hands of the capitalists; while, if the tariff be placed too low, the price of labor must fall, because of the fall of the current price of the article. The subject is one of great difficulty, and we need some comprehensive mind to handle it. We see no one among our public men capable of grasping it, without the aid of others, and therefore must rely on the general contributions to the fund of information, in order that we may gain the result we need. If these two questions be properly considered previous to the assemblage of the two Houses, there will be little time left for political discussion. Our Congress will have its time all taken up with the vital question, and opportunity be given it to gain far more *prestige* before the people than it could win by the best of political speeches. For the people, while they admire a brilliant speaker, have lasting confidence in the man who relieves them from unnecessary burdens, and while providing for their protection, yet sees the national honor is preserved inviolate.

Ventilation.

Despite all that has been written and said upon the subject of ventilation, it seems impossible to secure the attention of the public to it in any practical manner. New buildings are constantly erected without any reference to the simplest principles of health or comfort in this respect. The splendid new Horticultural Hall, just erected in this city, proves to be most illy and most inefficiently ventilated. At the large meetings held in it the air becomes terribly stifling and deadly. We have had occasion to be there several times lately, and can speak from personal knowledge and experience. How a building so deficient in the very first requisite of a place for large public gatherings, came to be erected in a city where the laws of life are as well understood as they are or ought to be here, passes our comprehension. The proper methods of ventilating public buildings, so as to preserve the air fresh and pure, are well understood, and are neither difficult nor expensive. We can ascribe the failure in this case only to gross ignorance or criminal neglect.

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that the same failure to secure proper ventilation is being displayed in the new and costly school-houses which are being erected in various parts of our city. Now, if there is any class of buildings that ought to be most perfectly ventilated, it is our school-houses. They are crowded with the children of our city—many of them of tender years—who are obliged to spend hours within them daily. A failure of proper ventilation here involves the lives and health of hundreds and thousands. All that science can do should be done to give our children fresh air during their school days. And here, again, the problem is not a difficult one. The trouble is that the matter is almost wholly neglected. Thousands of dollars will be expended for useless ornament, and school rooms left like a tight box for children to sit in five or six hours a day; or if anything is attempted, it is usually some petty, half-way contrivance, which totally fails to accomplish the desired end.

The most terrible instruments of torture that we know of at the present day are what are called "sleeping cars" on our railroads. If any one wants to realize, in some faint degree, the horrors of the famed Black Hole of Calcutta, let him spend a night in one of these unventilated, reeking, stifling cars. Their builders seem to have been men who were utterly ignorant that fresh air is essential to life and comfort, and those who have them in charge are usually still more ignorant. As a rule, almost without exception, there is no proper and sufficient ventilation about them; and the unfortunate passenger who spends a night within them, does so at the peril of health, if not life itself. The ventilation of ordinary railroad cars is bad enough, but that of "sleeping cars" is simply execrable.

The Downfall of the Pope.

The news from Europe leaves little room to doubt that the temporal power of the Pope has come to a sudden end, and that Rome is at last virtually the capital of Italy. The Pontifical army and the revolutionists have had two severe engagements in the south-eastern portion of the Papal States, and the revolutionists have triumphed in both. The revolutionists are under the lead of Menotti Garibaldi, a son of the great General. Their scattered forces are now united, and after these decisive victories the possession of Rome itself can hardly be a matter of doubt. Garibaldi calls the whole nation to arms, while Mazzini urges the people to proclaim a republic. These are startling events, and their influence upon the peace of Europe it is difficult to foretell.

Wade Hampton for Impartial Suffrage.—Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, writes, in a letter to citizens of his State:—"On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South; and I believe that this opinion is entertained not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of the same class among the blacks. I deprecate universal suffrage, not only on general principles, but especially in the case before us, because I deny the right of Congress to prescribe the rules of citizenship in the States. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by an act. The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro. We have recognized the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all probability of doubt, denial, or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner, and as fully, their political rights. For myself, I confess that I am perfectly willing to see a constitution adopted by our State conferring the elective franchise on the negro, on precisely the same terms as it is to be exercised by the white man, guarding against the abuse of this privilege by establishing a slight educational and property qualification for all classes."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ SKIN DISEASES!
"Use Swayne's Ointment." "Have You Tetter?" "Use Swayne's Ointment." "Have you Scald Head?" "Use Swayne's Ointment." "Have You any Skin Diseases?" "Use Swayne's Ointment."
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!
Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT."
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. [3 2 mwf4p
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NATIONAL UNION CLUB,
NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1867.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published:—
Whereas, The name of GENERAL GRANT, the great soldier of the age, has been put before the people in various parts of the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and this suggestion has met with the approbation of the great Republican party of Pennsylvania and the Union:
And whereas, The Executive Committee of the National Union Club, responding to the voice of their Republican fellow-citizens, feel it their duty to proclaim their choice: therefore
Resolved, That we, earnestly endorsing the public sentiment, do recommend to the Republican party of Philadelphia, of the State, and of the Union, General ULYSSES S. GRANT as the Union Republican candidate for President of the United States.
Resolved, That we recommend to the Republican citizens of the various Wards of our city to meet and take action upon this subject, and by forming GRANT CLUBS, perfect thorough organization in each ward to aid in the nomination and election of GENERAL GRANT.

Henry D. Moore,	Robert P. King,
Frederick M. Adams,	Thomas Cochran,
M. Hall Stanton,	Frederick G. Wolbert,
William B. Mann,	William H. Barnes,
Richard Peltz,	Hiram Horter,
James E. Pingee,	Conrad B. Andress,
Lewis Elkin,	James Freeborn,
Edwin E. Merrick,	Benjamin Huckel,
John R. Orr,	W. B. R. Selby,
Charles W. Smith,	Isaac H. O'Harra,
James McManes,	William H. Kern,
Albert C. Roberts,	Samuel Dadiels,
C. Thomson Jones,	Joseph E. Marcer,
William H. Kemble,	John Turner,
Samuel A. Miller,	Jabez Gates.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 1t

☞ TENTH WARD.
A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF
TENTH WARD,
Favorable to the nomination of GENERAL GRANT as the candidate of the Republican Party for President, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M., N. E. Corner BROAD and RACE Streets, for the purpose of forming a Campaign Club.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
A. WILSON HENSZEY,
H. C. HOWELL,
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
And many others.
10 15 2t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.
RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,139,659 10
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057 24	
		$1,770,716 34
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	$287,127 00	
National Bank Notes	21,964 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	13,836 91	
Premiums	29,312 46	
Due from other Banks	260,263 11	
		612,503 48
Expenses and Taxes		16,798 96
Total		$2,400,918 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	983,216 06
Profits	44,202 72
Total	$2,400,918 78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 8 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.
Price, $1·25. 10 2wsm1m

☞ AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. Office removed from No. 1214 Chesnut St.
There are vacancies, day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.....$5·00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.....$5·00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin October 14 and October 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 15 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3 addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 23th instant.
10 15 12t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1867.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 329 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second floor, on TUESDAY, 29th day of October, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of selling or leasing the real and personal property of the Company, and all matters incident thereto.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
10 16 wfm5t Secretary.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 2d, of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburg, Oct. 8, 1867. 10 11 6t

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists.
S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5mw

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm tf North Side, above Ninth.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3wsif No. 914 CHESNUT St.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.
THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
RICHMOND WORKS,
CORNER OF YORK AVENUE AND GAUL STREET, PHILADELPHIA;
Are prepared to execute orders in their beautiful new
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,
FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEALERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretofore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one third discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porcelain.
Samples may be seen, and orders will be received at the office of the Company,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
NO. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
DAVID L. DODGE,
10 10 6trp Secretary and Treasurer.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
ROUQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
ROLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

OPENING
FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertiliser or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
9 4mw2rp Philadelphia

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1318 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.
Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.
Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN.
CARBON MEZZOTINTS. PICTURES. PERMANENT
914 Chesnut St.
Attention is called to the new Carbon Mezzotints, just introduced by WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists, Nos. 914 CHESNUT Street, and 603 BROADWAY, New York.
This new style of portraiture, which is making such a stir in the art abroad, is produced by no other establishment in Philadelphia.
The merits of these pictures are:—
Absolute Permanence. { Being printed with the same material as that used in Steel Engravings, they are free from chemical changes.
Softness. { They present no such hard lights and intense shadows as are common in the ordinary chemical photographs, but the lights are soft, and the shades transparent, as in nature.
Finish. { From the nature of the materials used in these pictures, they have an artistic finish which is unattainable by the former method of printing.
The public are invited to examine specimens at the only Gallery where these pictures are furnished.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
10 14 mwf 6t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [9 29 mws 1f4p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$167 92	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 W	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do	do.	5 P cent. 10-40s.
$163 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $3·50.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 NO. 809 ARCH STREET.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.

NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS

NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.

BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE DRESS SUITS.
ALL KINDS OF SUITS.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN AUTUMN SUGGESTION.—Now, as heavy fogs arise, and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop; now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset; NOW is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, that any given "Fever-and-Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the BITTERS according to directions, during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

SALE OF OBJECTS OF ART.—Mr. B. Scott, Jr., will sell on to-morrow and Friday mornings, at 11 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, the collection of elegant Marble and Alabaster ornaments, French bronze clocks, glassware, etc., recently imported from France and Italy by Messrs. Viti Brothers. The collection is now arranged for examination; the marble groupe representing the Child Pet, also the exquisite figure of Spring, by the celebrated Lazerini, are two of the finest statues ever offered at public sale in this country, and will be found to be well worthy the attention of lovers of the fine arts. The collection of vases, ornaments, etc., is very large, and the *tout ensemble* makes a fine display.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE YOU MAY DO.—One gentleman says, my doctors' bills for five years averaged one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Three years ago I procured one of Dr. HUMPHREYS' cases of HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, and since that time my doctors' bills have averaged $15 per year, and we have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. Price $10, sent by express on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y. General Depot, No. 637 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

THE great Combination Sewing and Buttonhole Machine is destined to supersede all others in the market. This is evident from the wonderful popularity this machine has acquired in a few months. The like was never before known. We understand all orders are booked and the machines delivered in turn as fast as possible from the depot, at Eleventh and Chesnut.

THE SUCCESS of Garibaldi in Italy does not make it necessary for us this side of the water to dress in red flannel shirts to show our patriotism. True patriots here continue to wear the beautiful styles of Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all druggists.

PURCHASERS of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute are not only entitled to a choice from eight beautiful steel plate Engravings, on different subjects, but are guaranteed one present for every dollar share held.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1216 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No 1227 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

PHOTOGRAPHS, 6 cards or one large picture, for $1; 12 Ferrotypes, 50 cents, at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Photographs colored in water colors for $1.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description; no delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHER, AND MADE BY HAND.—
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt"
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!

At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!

Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!

Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!

NOTE.—*People who don't believe advertisements should come and see our stock and our establishment.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

WELLS—WOOD.—On the morning of the 15th instant, by Rev. John Patton, D. D., JAMES N. WELLS, Jr., of New York, and BELLE, eldest daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Philadelphia. **

WIENER—MANGE.—At the Clinton Street Church, on Tuesday morning, October 15, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. March, HENRY WIENER, Jr., to EUGENIA D. MANGE, daughter of Mark S. Mange, Esq. *

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the evening of the 15th instant, THOMAS CALDWELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FLIESCHMANN.—Suddenly, at his residence in this city, on Tuesday morning, October 15, Rev. K. A. FLEISCHMANN, Pastor of the German Baptist Church, aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Church, Sixth and Poplar streets, on Saturday, October 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. The ministers will meet at the residence, No. 507 N. Tenth street, and proceed in a body to the Church.

HOECKLEY.—At Burlington, N. J., on the morning of the 14th instant, CHARLES R., youngest son of C. F. and E. L. Hoeckley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother, No. 1754 N. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

JOHNSON.—On the 15th instant, JOHN G. JOHNSON, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 N. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MONAGHAN.—On the 14th instant, ROSANNA, wife of William Monaghan, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1929 Wilcox street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

RYAN.—On the 15th instant, DANIEL RYAN, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1224 Passyunk road, below Wharton street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FIREMEN'S PARADE AT LANCASTER.—The firemen of Lancaster, Pa., will have their annual parade to-morrow, and it promises to be a very handsome affair. It will consist of seven divisions, and, besides the companies of Lancaster, there will be in line eleven of the Philadelphia companies, and organizations from Harrisburg, Reading, Lebanon, Altoona, and York. The Philadelphia companies that will participate are the Hibernia Engine, Hand-in-Hand Engine, Schuylkill Hose, United States Engine, Philadelphia Hose, Warren Hose, Marion Hose, Neptune Hose, Spring Garden Hose, West Philadelphia Hose, and Empire Hook and Ladder. The United States is accompanied by a committee having in charge a splendid frame, enclosing photographs of the members, for presentation to the Union of Lancaster. The companies leave at different hours to-day for Lancaster. The Hibernia, under the marshalship of W. F. McCully, marched up Chesnut street about 11 o'clock, on their way to the depot.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO EXTORT MONEY.—Two men, surnamed Harmer and Ireland, had a hearing before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, charged with extorting money from Henry Wagner, distiller, at Broad and Cumberland streets. It was testified that Mr. Wagner's distillery was visited by the above, who represented that there had been an evasion of the Revenue law, and that the distillery would be seized. A proposition was made to settle for $600; but that was thought to be too high, and $250 was settled upon. On Monday last $120 was paid, when the parties were detected, and held in $1500 bail each to answer at Court. They are not revenue officers, as represented, and had no authority to visit the distillery.

CARL SENTZ' THIRD MATINEE, by his Grand Orchestra of fifty performers, comes off to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:—

Symphony No. 2—D major.....Haydn
1. Adagio—Allegro; 2. Andante; 3. Minuetto Allegro; 4. Allegro Spiritoso.
Song—"Farewell, Sweet Mary Mine".....G. Hoffmann
Mr. George Bishop.
Fackeltanz—"Flambeau Dance".....Meyerbeer
Miserere—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi
Waltz—Gedanken Flug ("Flight of Fancy") by request.....Strauss
Galop—"Columbanus".....Albert Parlow

ASSAULT.—John Griffith and Nathaniel Wiley, John Earnest and Michael Sloak, were creating a disturbance night before last, in the bar-room of a tavern in Nicetown, when the proprietor ordered them out. They refused, and he called upon Officer Layler, who, when attempting to eject them, was set upon and violently assaulted. Another officer coming to the rescue, the two first-named worthies were arrested, and the latter some time afterwards at Rising Sun, where they had gone. Alderman Thomas committed them.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—James Brown, a colored man, in a quarrel brought on by some trivial dispute with Charles Cope, at Twelfth and Sergeant streets, made a violent attack on the latter, and drawing a razor from his pocket, murderously assaulted Cope, inflicting frightful gashes on his face, neck, and right arm. He was chased by some men down Sergeant street into Ninth, where he jumped right into the fire by jolting into the hands of Detective Brown, who arrested him. He was committed to prison for a hearing.

STEALING, AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—David Farrell and William Richardson, aged sixteen and seventeen years, were arrested at No. 127 North Front street, for stealing wine, gin, and other liquors from their employers. This liquor they sold to George King, Twenty-third and Race streets, and John Claus, Thirteenth and Vine streets. The two latter individuals were arrested, and held for receiving stolen goods by Alderman Godbou. Alderman Hurley held the boys in default of $800 bail each.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.—Edward Warman was taken in custody yesterday, charged with conspiracy and attempting to defraud. It is alleged that himself and two other men formed a copartnership in the skin-dressing business; that he and a second conspired to deprive the third of his just share of the profits. Their place of business was on Margaretta street. He was arrested in No. 125, on the same street. He was held for a further hearing by Recorder Eneu.

THREATENING TO KILL.—Frederick Wingerd got into a dispute with the proprietor of the Park Hotel, Mr. Howell, and assaulted the latter. Soon after—yesterday about four o'clock—he returned, and flourishing a pistol, threatened to shoot Mr. Howell. He was arrested at Twenty-ninth and Brown streets, and held by Alderman Pancoast in default of bail. He says he came from Morris City.

HORSE THIEVES.—Joseph Donnelly and Lister Watson were yesterday arrested in the First Police District, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon, which they took from before a tavern in the lower portion of the city. When arrested, Alexander Boyd essayed to rescue them, but was himself nabbed, and carried off captive. All three were committed in default of $1000 bail each to answer, by Alderman Mink.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Joseph Sleven, a precocious pickpocket of sixteen years, was arrested last night by Officer Banker, for picking the pocket of an elderly gentleman, in the auction store at Seventh and Chesnut streets, of some valuable documents, which he thought were a pocket-book. He was held for a hearing.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange, yesterday noon, was largely attended and the bidding quite spirited. They sold over $200,000 of stocks and real estate. See report on third page. Their sale on Tuesday next is worthy of special attention.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND ROBBERY.—Edward Eaton was taken into custody, at No. 1016 S. Sixth street, on a charge of assaulting an old man in a tavern, and robbing him of $7. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

LARDING NEEDLES, SKEWERS, BASTING Spoons, Egg Whips, French Cooks' Knives, Mincing Knives, Toasting Forks, Paste Jaggers, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery for Housekeepers use, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' SQUARES (SCOTT'S, WILLIAMS', etc.), Board Measures, of several kinds; Rules, Yardsticks, Tape Measures, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NUT CRACKERS, NUT PICKS, AND APPLE Parers, of various patterns, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [49

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 11 6m5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 23wsm5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third, and Walnut and Dock. 11 9 5p

THIRD EDITION

The General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a map of the town of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Colorado, located on the N. E., 4 of section 32, in township 4, south of range 70 west. The streets running from north to south are numbered first to fifteenth. Among the names of those running from east to west are Niobrara, Ophir, Ravenswood, La Mar, Milette, Cheyenne, Jackson, Gascar, etc. The town plot contains five public parks, and three hundred and seventy-six blocks of over two thousand lots; each lot is 66 by 132 feet, and contains eight thousand nine hundred and twelve square feet. This plot is filed in order to obtain a title to the town site under the laws of Congress approved July 1, 1854, and March 3, 1865, making provision in such cases.

Sale of New Hampshire Public Lands.

CONCORD, Oct. 16.—The Governor and Council yesterday sold all the public lands belonging to the State, about 60,000 acres, located in Grafton, Carroll, and Cook counties, under the act of the Legislature passed in June last, authorizing the sale. Mr. A. M. Chase, of Whitfield, N. H., was the purchaser, for $25,000. The Governor and Council yesterday appointed Ossian Ray, Esq., Solicitor for Coos county.

Judge Appointed.

CONCORD, Oct. 16.—Jeremiah Smith, of Dover, was this morning appointed by the Governor to the vacancy on the Supreme Judicial Court in this State.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¼@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108¾@109.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106¼@106½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106¾@106¾.
United States 10-40s, 100¾@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104⅝@104¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Reading, 101⅞; Canton, 45; Erie, 72¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100¾; Michigan Central, 109¾; do. Southern, 82½; New York Central, 113⅝; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 47; Missouri 6s, 105; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109; Seven-thirties, 104¾; Ten-forties, 106¾. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. for middling uplands. Flour quiet; 11,000 barrels sold—State, $9 35@11 25; Ohio, $10 90@14 25; Western, $9 35@14 10; Southern, $11@15; California, $11 75@13 75. Wheat declining; 60,000 bushels sold; spring Wheat, $2 31; white Michigan, $2 30. Oats firm, and 1c. higher; 3000 bushels sold; Western, 43@45c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21 93½@22. Lard dull at 13¾@14½c.

THE LINCOLN FUND.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Gazette* asks a question:—

"After Mr. Lincoln's death a move was made to raise a Lincoln Fund by subscriptions of one dollar. The amounts thus collected were to be sent to B. B. Sherman, of New York, who was endorsed by Messrs. Greeley, Weed, and other prominent men. S. Riddle, Esq., then Postmaster of Allegheny, has shown us a receipt from Mr. Sherman for one hundred dollars, raised in Allegheny City and forwarded to Mr. Sherman. If other cities responded with equal liberality, a very considerable sum must have been raised. In view of Mrs. Lincoln's poverty, it would be interesting to know how much was forwarded, and what was done with it. Will Mr. Sherman inform the public?"

We are in receipt of manifold evidences confirmatory of views expressed in an article relating to Mrs. Lincoln, but we will not willingly protract a painful controversy. It may not, however, be inappropriate to say that Mrs. Lincoln received $10,000 from one, and $5000 from another contributor in this city, before Mr. Lincoln's death, and probably without his knowledge. THURLOW WEED.

Greeley on Thurlow Weed.

An eminent and veteran liar addresses himself day after day to the task of telling a lie big enough, if possible, to induce the *Tribune* to notice him. Here is one out of nearly a dozen of his latest efforts:—

"Again, when invited by that 'Medium,' Jewett," Mr. Greeley *requested* Mr. Lincoln *to send him to Canada*, supplicating for 'Peace' from 'Conspirators,' with a bribe of $400,000,000 for slavery."

The fact that Mr. Greeley requested nothing of the kind, but remonstrated against being sent when Mr. Lincoln's messenger most unexpectedly appeared before him with a direction that he should start on that most unwelcome errand, is happily beyond question. He would gladly have paid two other men's expenses rather than his own, if sending those two would have answered the President's requisition. And, so far from "supplicating" any Rebel for peace, the overture came to him from them, as all men do know, save such as choose to ignore the most conspicuous facts, and believe instead an utterly groundless fabrication.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Venezuela—The Authorities Uneasy—New Duty on Coffee and Cocoa.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—We have dates from Laguayra to the 24th ult. The oligarchical leaders have nearly all been annihilated. Still new revolts are feared, and the militia is being thoroughly organized. The Government feels strong, having Senor Guttierrez, now Minister for Foreign Affairs, at its head. The new duties on coffee and cocoa are forty-four per cent. ad valorem on the former, and sixty per cent. on the latter.

Porto Rico—Financial Prostration—More Troops to Come.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Our files from Porto Rico are to the 2d inst. The finances of the island were in a deplorable state. Flour was abundant. The Spanish war steamer Isabel had sailed for Cadiz for more troops.

Peace Throughout St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Everything appears to be quiet in St. Domingo.

MRS. LINCOLN AGAIN.

Opening of the Subscription Book at Brady's—An Appeal to be Made to American Citizens of African Descent—Life at the White House—Interesting Reminiscences.

The proposition to raise a subscription for Mrs. Lincoln's benefit has received the sanction of that lady, and about five hundred letters have been addressed to prominent politicians and colored clergymen, calling upon them for donations. A book has also been opened in Mr. Brady's rooms, on Broadway, where her wardrobe is on exhibition, for the same purpose. The stream of visitors still continues, although but few purchases are made.

Among those daily to be seen in the establishment is Mrs. Elizabeth Keckley, a Washington *modiste*, who was also the milliner of Mrs. Lincoln, when that distressed and ill-used person was the lady of the White House. She remarks rather plausibly that no such outcry is made in France when the Empress of the French sells her wardrobe, and as Eugenie never wears the same court dress twice, and being the acknowledged leader of the fashions, her cast-off garments fetch enormous prices, and on the day appointed for the sale extravagant bids are offered, so in reality she rather makes than loses by these rapid changes of toilet.

Mrs. Lincoln, however, is under a number of disadvantages in selling her wardrobe, as she neither was nor is a leader of fashion, and in addition her dresses were bought at a period when gold was 2-50, and everything selling at double its value even in greenbacks. Now, dry goods are worth about a third of what they then cost, and, in addition to that, being second hand, people expect to get them for less price. She also remarked that people here had not that reverence for loyalty and former greatness as in Europe, nor do they pay particular respect to relics, and a new dress has in their eyes much more value than the old raiment of the widow of a martyred President. She said the politicians used to besiege Mrs. Lincoln, and that presents would be sent to her from people whom she had never seen.

She was courted for her supposed influence with the President's wife, and they would even come to her after trying every means in their power to get into the White House. As a last resort they would call on reception days, and Mrs. Lincoln would often be surprised to be asked by a perfect stranger, "*Mrs. President* Lincoln, I hope you admired that set of furs I sent you lately." "Oh, was it you sent them?" she would reply; "really I am at a loss to thank you for your kindness." "Not at all, madam, it was but a slight and worthless token of the deep esteem I have for the talents of one whose intrinsic merit would, irrespective of your present exalted position, make you an ornament in the highest circles of the most civilized society."

Thus bespattered with fulsome flattery from a vile politician, who would insidiously ask for a favor, she, after receiving his presents and believing his flattering, would find it difficult to refuse. This was the case for the first few months; but Mr. Lincoln (to use his own phrase) "shut down on it," and many scenes, when his wife was goaded on to ask for place by office-seekers, took place.

The following subscriptions for the relief of the family of Mr. Lincoln were yesterday entered on the book kept for that purpose at Mr. Brady's rooms:—

John M. Harrington	$50 00
To save National Disgrace	50 00
Thomas H. Bradley	25 00
Cash	1 00
John Smollett	1 00
John H. Evans	50
E. Johnson (colored)	25
Mrs. Quimby	1 00
Cash	20
O. Satterlee	1 00
Wife	50
Son	10
Mrs. W. W. Ball	25 00

An appeal of a more general nature is to be made to the colored people throughout the Union, and it is estimated that if each would give but five cents a handsome sum would be realized, amounting probably to $200,000. The following letter from Chicago gives a statement of Mrs. Lincoln's estate, and the amount she has, or ought to have, in ready money and real estate:—

"CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Lincoln was the owner of a fashionable four-story marble front house, bought two years ago at a cost of $16,000, which could be sold to-day for $28,000. This dwelling is said to have been completely furnished in the most elegant style, which furniture was sold at auction, realizing almost its full retail value when Mrs. Lincoln discontinued housekeeping last summer. At the same time she parted with a valuable carriage and span of horses, besides the usual appropriate accessories of a first-class equipage, so that at the beginning of the summer, or rather late in the spring, Mrs. Lincoln must have had at least $10,000 in ready money. She spent the summer very quietly and economically at Racine, situated a few miles from Lake Michigan. It was very generally published that Mr. Lincoln had accumulated $85,000, which were invested in Government bonds, on deposit in Washington. This, with the addition of Mrs. Lincoln's personal estate, and the $25,000 appropriated by Congress, makes the value of personal estate inherited by Mrs. Lincoln to be about $110,000, to say nothing of the real estate described in the inventory of the Lincoln estate recently published."—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Jas. H. Bailey pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny, as bailee, of $5558 49 from the firm of Sellers & Co., in Seventh street, above Chesnut. The prisoner is a man of about forty years, having thin grey hair and beard, and of a respectable, shrewd appearance. He has been in the employ of Messrs. Sellers & Co. for some years back, and had their entire confidence in his department of the business.

About three years ago, so far as is known, he began his dishonest proceedings, and embezzled money by receiving it during the Cashier's absence, by collecting bills without authority, by using bank checks made payable to the bearer at the order of Sellers & Co., never making any return or report of these acts, and by making false returns of his sales, so that his transcribing sheets and the receipt of cash by the Cashier balanced. The frauds were at length discovered in the early part of September, by means of a small private mark on the transcript sheets, and by means of these marks they were traced back three years.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said the defendant had acknowledged himself guilty of an aggravated offense. When a poor, ignorant man is severely punished for stealing a few dollars with which to buy his bread, a man in easy circumstances, educated and adroit, stealing by system great sums of money from a responsible firm in our city, surely deserved a more severe penalty. While it gave him pain to do so, yet he would unhesitatingly impose the full sentence of the law, in order to punish him and deter others by his example. Sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

The trial of cross bills, charging Michael Comly and Franklin Thorne with assault and battery, took up the rest of the morning. Each party alleged gross attacks by the other, and mainly, justifiable, etc., self-defense on his own side.

At the close of our report the jury had not decided the case.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—W. J. Hoffman vs. William Krusen. A feigned issue. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Lippincott & Parry vs. Henry Noll. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $1281 93.

John G. Single vs. Lewis Blaylock. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $425 70.

Abraham Cloud, by his next friend Jesse Cloud vs. The Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries received in being run over through the alleged negligence of defendants. The plaintiff, a little boy, had his leg run over by one of defendants' cars, and had to have it amputated. The defense set up that this was pure accident, and not by their negligence. On trial.

SALE OF ELEGANT ORNAMENTS, ETC.—WE WILL SELL ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS NEXT, OCTOBER 17 AND 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET, A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT MARBLE AND ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, MOSAIC TABLES, LARGE VASES FOR HALLS, MARBLE STATUARY, VERDE ANTIQUE, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ROCALIA CHINA VASES, BRONZE CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS, ETC. ETC., ALL THE SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. VITI BROS., LATE VITO VITI & SONS. THE COLLECTION WILL BE ARRANGED FOR EXAMINATION ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH INST., WITH CATALOGUES, AND WILL BE WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
10 15 2t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 23p

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO. 929 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23tothsrp J. G. FULLER.

FOURTH EDITION

AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill Affirmed.

Et ., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a hearing was had before Chief Justice Chase, upon the petition of Elizabeth Turner, colored, by her next friend, Charles Henry Minsky, addressed to the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Maryland District. The petition alleges that she is the child of Elizabeth Minsky, formerly Elizabeth Turner; that she is restrained of her liberty and held in custody by Philemon T. Hambleton, Talbot county, Maryland, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Also, that the petitioner is restrained of her liberty by virtue of certain alleged indentures of apprenticeship made not in accordance with the laws of the State of Maryland as applicable to the binding of white children. The petitioner prays the Court for a writ of habeas corpus addressed to said Hambleton, requiring him to produce in Court the person of petitioner, and to certify the true cause of her detention, and to show cause, if any he has, why petitioner should not be discharged.

Signed by H. Stockbridge and Nathan M. Purdy, attorneys for petitioners.

The petition was filed September 20, and endorsed. Writ granted as prayed, returnable October 15, 1867.

Signed S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States. The master, P. T. Hambleton, made the following reply:—

"In obedience to the command of the within writ, I hereby produce the body of Elizabeth Turner, together with a copy of the indenture of apprenticeship, showing the cause of her capture and detention, and respectfully await the action of your Honor."

The petitioner appeared by counsel, and the Chief Justice inquired of the respondent if he had counsel in court? He replied in the negative, and said he would let the matter be settled by the Court.

The Chief Justice stated that he would prefer that the case should be fully argued. The respondent stated that the child and its mother were formerly his slaves, and were set free by the Constitution, which went into operation on November 1, 1864. The child was apprenticed November 3, 1864, two days after she was emancipated, and the law of Congress, called the Civil Rights Bill, was passed since the child was indentured, April 9, 1866.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 16.—The election of the following State officers has been made by the Legislature:—

Secretary of State—Dr. George Nichols, of Montpelier.

Adjutant-General—Wm. Wells, of Waterbury.

Quartermaster-General—P. P. Pitkin, of Montpelier.

Judge Advocate-General—L. F. Atwood, of Monkton.

Auditor of Accounts—Dugald Stewart, of Middlebury.

Commissioner of the Insane—Horner Goodhue, of Westminster.

Sergeant-at-arms—Z. C. Camp, of Montpelier.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Mayor Coon vetoed the order extending Montgomery street.

The Chamber of Committee has appointed a committee to examine into the expediency of opening steam communication with Collierville, the head of navigation on the Colorado river.

The ship Dublin, from New Castle, New South Wales, has arrived.

A tornado passed over Fort McDowell, Arizona, recently, unroofing every building.

Presidential Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President has appointed Joseph W. Hancock Collector of the Port of Saluria, Texas, vice Charles Taylor, deceased. Mr. Hancock is an old resident of Texas, and served as a soldier in the Union army during the war.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The British barque Standard, from Quebec for Leith, was fallen in with on October 12, in lat. 37 30, lon. 49 50, on fire. All hands had abandoned her, and after being thirty-six hours in their boats, were picked up by the Norwegian brig Christine Elizabeth, which arrived here to-day.

Internal Revenue Frauds.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Some three hundred storekeepers in the Second District have been reported to the Internal Revenue Department for selling manufactured goods without the Government stamps. The fines will amount to $30,000.

Death of Charles F. Dana.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Charles F. Dana, member of the Governor's Council, died suddenly this morning of throat disease.

Fire in Foxboro, Mass.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The iron foundry of Cary & Daniels, in Foxboro' was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $10,000, with no insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Cotton is much better; strict Georgia middling sold at the wharf at 19c; upland middling, 18½@19c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat very strong, and 5c. higher; sales for shipment westward at $2 90@3 05 for prime to choice. Corn steady. Oats firm and steady. Rye firm at $1 60@1 75. Provisions quiet, with a good jobbing demand on Southern orders.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 New Jersey 6s	102½	10 sh N Cent	s3wn. 42½
300 sh Fulton Coal	s10 4⅜	7 do	s5wn. 43⅜
100 sh Ocean Oil	3⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$16000 U S 7-30s	Je 104½	$5000 Susq Bds	b60. 80½
$100 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Ocean Oil	3⅝
$2000 do	N, b5wn. 101¾	13 sh Leh V R	52¾
$200 do	New 101¾	100 sh Read R	50¾
$200 Pa 5s, '68	99¾	34 sh Penna R	c&p. 62¾
$1000 do	70 97		

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

General Grant Rusticating.

General Grant will leave town this afternoon, and be absent to-morrow, on a short trip to the country, for a little relaxation from the pressing business of his office.

General Hancock's Movements.

The extension of time granted to General Hancock to report at New Orleans expired yesterday, but it is understood he was allowed to extend it a week or ten days longer, until the yellow fever had disappeared from that city, and this will account for his non-arrival there yesterday.

Personal.

Among the visitors at the White House this morning were Dan. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Joseph R. Flanigan, of Philadelphia.

Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, of the Fifth District, Pennsylvania, arrived this morning, accompanied by Collector Barnsley, of that district, who is here in reference to Internal Revenue affairs.

Hon. Ulysses Mercur, of Pennsylvania, is also here, and will leave to-morrow with the House Committee on Southern Railroads, of which he is a member, for the South, upon their investigating tour. The Committee will not proceed further south at present than Atlanta, Georgia, until the yellow fever abates.

The Richmond Whisky Frauds.

It is understood the distillers and whisky men whose operations Collector Barnsley has latterly made rather dangerous, by the recent raids upon them by the revenue officers at Port Richmond, have attempted to turn the tables on him, and he is here to meet any charges that may be made against him.

PRESS CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Press Club this afternoon, at No. 515 Chesnut street. All members are requested to att

THE SMITH FAMILY.

A CHRONICLE FOR THE CURIOUS.

Few persons who have not happened to be curious and patient enough to make the necessary count, will be prepared for the statement that there are named, in the "New York Directory" for the year of grace 1866, not less than two thousand five hundred and twenty-two members of the Smith family. These being almost exclusively housekeepers, because the canvassers for the Directory have orders to make exceptions in favor of only such lodgers and boarders as are prominent in business, we have a basis from which we may arrive at a pretty accurate estimate of the aggregate number of Smiths. Estimating the average for families at five members each, we have the grand total of twelve thousand six hundred and ten in a single city. A fair estimate for the whole country, in turn, from this new starting point, would reveal the number of this single family as having reached about half a million in the United States alone.

The diversity of the mode of spelling this name is worthy of remark. Two thousand and four of those mentioned in the directory spell their name "Smith," in the approved English style of orthography. Four hundred and forty-two spell it, in the more common German style, as "Schmidt." Eighty-one seem to have preferred to have it "Schmitt," while fifteen have abreviated it to "Schmid," and seven to "Smid," leaving seven more rejoicing in the more distinctive form and sound of "Schmitz." But, while this exhausts the number of the Teutonic fancies as to the orthography of the name, I have still to notice a portion of the family, scarcely deserving the degree of indulgence which we might be willing to grant to the German Smiths, who have corrupted the correct form to "Smyth," to the inevitable puzzling of their fellow-citizens of polite inclination as to the pronunciation of their name. There are sixty-seven of these people mentioned in the Directory, while there are two who have carried the corruption even further than this—as if resolved to escape from the family association of the Smiths altogether—and authorized the name-gatherers to put them down as "Smythe." One of these is a female, while the other is a gentleman very conspicuous of late in an official relation—so very conspicuous, indeed, that he will allow us to say pleasantly that we cannot help guessing that he may have lost something by not having the crowd of the "Smiths" to hide among—that is, if he is not inordinately fond of conspicuity and notoriety both. As his name now stands—"solitary and alone," as "Old Bullion" once self-vauntingly said in Congress—there is not the slightest chance for his escaping whatever responsibility attaches, rightfully or wrongfully, to his acts. But that being his own affair, we leave him and pass on to a comparison and a speculation or two which have interested our own thought, and may possibly interest that of our readers.

The number of Smiths spelling their names "Smith," recorded in the Directory for 1865, was one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, as against two thousand and four in 1866. The number of this family in this city in 1856, according to a statement in Arthur's "Etymological Dictionary," was about eighteen hundred. Supposing that his count was of the English "Smiths" exclusively, the numerical strength and glory of the family would seem to have declined between that date and 1865. But their strength of numbers was most probably given entire, which would indicate an increase, notwithstanding the fair inference that not a few of them fell in the late war, while, without doubt, the collectors of names found not a little difficulty in prosecuting their work during the war years, because of fears of the military draft, to which must be added the new fear of the internal revenue assessors, with whom the Directory collectors were constantly liable to be confounded.

The number of people chronicled in the Directory for 1866, rejoicing in the distinguished name of "John Smith," is one hundred and six. In proportion to the increase of the whole number of "Smiths," there ought to have been one hundred and sixty-one, so that there has been a falling off to the extent of thirty-five per cent. in the "Johns" of the family. How are we to account for this fact? I am inclined to take that view of the case most creditable to the fathers of the Smith family. This would suppose that some of them had come to see that "confusion worse confounded" and great inconvenience had grown out of the custom of bestowing their name on their sons, and therefore that they had consented to forego an otherwise desirable expedient for perpetuating their whole name to posterity; for there is little room to doubt that selfishness, whether working consciously or not, generally controls in such cases, while taking the form of "family pride." But there is still another way in which this decrease in the number of John Smiths may be, at least in part, accounted for. There is a growing tendency for giving a middle name to children, and, if it is not given in baptism, young men are very much inclined to assume one. Any one curious on this subject will find the most striking evidence of the tendency referred to by comparing the names of the members of the present Congress of the United States with those of the members of the Continental Congress, or of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. In the latter, middle names are very rare, while they are very numerous in the ranks of public men at the present day, many of them not being contented with even two Christian names. This being the case as touching other names, the wonder is that, for distinction's sake, there should be an end put to the name of "John Smith," spite of the parental vanity already alluded to as one of the sources of its constant supply.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not say this in disparagement of the name of "Smith," nor, in fact, of "Smith with the John." The plea for the name which I am about to offer will prove to the contrary.

I now propose to trace out some of the etymological and other facts relating to the Smith family. First, as to the origin of the name itself. This evidently was derived from the Saxon verb *smitan*, to strike or *smite*. Johnson's Dictionary, from about the earliest unabridged quarto editions of which I quote, derives the word thus:—"Saxon, *smith;* German, *smeth;* Dutch, *smid*. Definitions:—1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. 2. He who makes or effects *anything*."

Webster gives the following as the forms which this term presents in various languages:—"In Anglo-Saxon, *smidh;* Gothic, *smitha;* Old Friesic *smeth;* Low German and Dutch, *smid;* Danish and Swedish, *smed;* Icelandic, *smith;* Old High German, *smit* and *mid;* New High German, *schmied*." His definitions are substantially copies of Johnson's, but specify, "iron-smith, gold-smith, silver-smith, and the like," thus confirming the history of the widely ranging significance of the term. His authorities are furnished by mere abbreviations of the citations of his English predecessor, as generally is the case in his dictionary.

In one of Shakespeare's plays we find the name of the illustrious family under notice discoursed of thus:—

"He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith*."

Tate writes:—

"Lawless, man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain,
Which earth, at first, for ploughshares did afford,
Nor yet the *smith* had learned to form a sword."

As showing the wider sense of the word, as applied to the makers or doers of anything, Dryden has a couplet in point:—

"The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate."

But Verstegan brings us directly to the origin of the name of Smith, as applied to persons rather than to their employments. Referring to the root, *smitan*, to *smite*, he declares:—

"From whence comes Smith, all be he knight or squire,
But from the *smith* that forges at the fire?"

A brief statement of the high estimation in which *smiths* were held among the ancients will, no doubt, be acceptable to the Smith family. Therefore I will proceed to give this as preliminary to an attempt to trace both its etymology and genealogy.

As already hinted, the term "smith" was originally applied to artificers in wood as well as in metallic substances, in fact to all artisans. Hence the great frequency of the adoption of the name in all countries. Among the Scottish Highlanders the *smith* ranked not less than third in dignity to the chief of the clan, because of his skill in making military weapons, and his dexterity in teaching the use of the same. In Wales there were formerly three *sciences* which a villein, or tenant, could not teach to his own child without an express license from his lord. These were classed as Scholarship, Bardism, and *Smithcraft*. The last named was one of the "liberal sciences," the term "smith-craft" having a much more comprehensive meaning than as now understood. For the *smith* then was expected to unite, in his single profession, different branches of knowledge now pursued separately, such as the mining, smelting, and working of the metal, as well as fashioning it into the forms desired after it was ready for use.

Arthur, in order to account for so great a frequency of the name of Smith, asserts "that the term, as a designation of handicraft, was applied originally to artificers in wood as well as metal—in fact, to all mechanical workmen."

But I do not think this probables in view of the accepted significance of the term among all the peoples whose orthography I have already given on the highest authority, and which carries with it the idea of smiting, or striking, or beating, and not sawing, or planing, drawing, or splitting even.

From this view of the case we are safely brought to the etymological inference that the name of Smith was given to the original of the family by his neighbors because he followed the craft of a smith. Thus:—"John the smith" was so designated to distinguish him from "John the shepherd," "John the miller," "John the hunter," "John under the hill," "John the farmer," and so on, there being no other mode as yet for distinguishing so many persons subjected to the primitive Hebrew custom of having but one name—a custom growing out of the instinctively selfish disposition of fathers to prolong their personal identity through their sons, which Godwin, in his *Enquirer*, insists on considering as the mainspring of parental care, disinterested as mankind generally are inclined to consider it, as shown by the common expression, "parental love." In the course of time "John the smith" came to be called, for shortness and convenience, John Smith; just as "John the shepherd" became John Shepperd; "John the hunter," John Hunter; "John under the hill," John *Underhill;* and so through the other examples I have supposed, and many others that will suggest themselves to readers curious enough to follow out this line of inference.

So much for the origin of the family name of the Smiths. Now, a few words about the genealogy of the race of the Smiths, and the reason of their extensive diffusion throughout the kingdoms and principalities and powers of the world. One of the best things of this import we give on the authority of a writer in the Providence *Journal*, who once played the philologist with the name of Smith through some thirty columns (!) thereby proving it to be as "the harp of a thousand strings," and brought himself at length—to his own satisfaction, apparently, if nobody else's—to this conclusion, so far as there could be any conclusion—for he admits himself exhausted rather than his subject—that, "from what has been hitherto discovered, the great and formidable family of the Smiths are the veritable descendants, in a direct line, of Shem, the son of Noah, the father of the Shemitish tribe, or the tribe of Shem; and that it (that is, the name of Smith) is thus derived: Shem, Shemit, Shmit, *Smith*." Another newspaper writer, who found vent for his philological lore through the old *Philadelphia Gazette*, contended for the universality of the name of not only "Smith" without the "John," but "Smith" with the "John;" yes, John Smith himself—to individualize him, I suppose—found as it is not only in Great Britain and North America, but among the people of "all the world and the rest of mankind," as President Taylor once said. He called attention gravely to the fact that the ancient Hebrews had no *Christian* names. In view of this, it were useless to seek for the eminently Christian first name of John Smith among the direct descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (I carry out the idea in my own words), and that, therefore, we must be satisfied with the derivation of the patronymic of "Smith" without the aforesaid Christian affix of "John," from the name of Shem or Shemit, as so satisfactorily made out above. And this we surely ought to be contented to do in John Smith's behalf, seeing that, among all the *Christian* nations—including those of pagan Greece and Rome—the John, with only some slight variations of orthography, to accommodate the musical taste of the owners of it, is in vogue, as demonstrated by the following catalogue:—Greek, *Ioannos Smithos;* Latin, *Johannes Smithus;* Italian, *Giovanni Smithi;* Spanish, *Juan Smithas;* Portuguese, *Juan Smithez;* Dutch, *Hans Smidt;* German, *Johann Schmidt;* French, *Jean Smeets*, Russian, *Jonloff Skmittowski;* Polish, *Ivan Schmithwiciski;* Chinese, *Shimmit;* Icelandic, *Jahne Smithe;* Welsh, *Iihon Semidd;* Indian, *Smith-o-mac;* Ancient Mexican, *Jonthe Smitteez;* and plain English, *John Smith*.

Not satisfied still with this most triumphant vindication of the name of Smith from the slurring imputation of being a mere vulgar modern one, the *savant* on whose version I have slightly improved above states that among the cartouches deciphered by Rosellini on the temple of Osiris, in Egypt, was found the name of Smithosis (one of the Pharaohs or kings), being the ninth of the ancient Theban dynasty, and the founder of the celebrated temple of "Smithopolis Magna."

I join with Arthur in congratulating the Smith family on the result of these profound researches, which are admirably calculated to explode the generally received opinion that the great family under notice were the descendants of some mere modern horse-shoer or common *black*-smith.

But there can be no misapprehension as to the last-named point on the part of classic readers; for they know that the first blacksmith was no less a personage than old Vulcan, who had the distinguished honor of hammering, and that most effectually, upon the skull bones of the very father of the gods, Jupiter himself, from which he released the goddess of wisdom, Minerva; while with the same stroke of his forge-hammer, which performed this wonderful feat in obstetrics, he cured Jupiter of a most violent headache! And, by the way, this smiting of the osseous brain-box, commonly called "knowledge-box," of the father of the gods, after all, makes the original sphere of the blacksmith appear wider than the definitions of the learned lexicographers above cited would seem to warrant. While contemplating the distinguished personage just mentioned as the original of the long line of craftsmen whose designation furnished a name to the Smith family, it is difficult to understand how any author so respectable as that of the "Etymological Dictionary, above quoted, could get his own consent to say slurringly and sneeringly:—"We see, in the papers, that John Smith dies, is married, hanged, drowned, and brutally murdered daily! John Smith doesn't identify any body, and therefore is no name at all;" and then to add that "this numerous family is the subject of many laughable anecdotes and witty sallies," whereof the following is given as an example:—"A wag, on a certain occasion, coming late to the theatre, and wishing to get a seat, shouted, 'Mr. Smith's dwelling is on fire!' The house was thinned instantly, at least five per cent., and the wag got a choice of seats."

But the Smith family can afford to have these vulgar jokes cracked at their expense in remembrance of the number of distinguished persons that are or have been members of their ancient family, some of whom I propose to recount, as the conclusion of this my plea, as follows:—There was William Smith, the classic author and translator of "Thucydides," "Longinus," etc.; Sydney Smith, the jolly English divine and witty writer and talker; Alexander Smith, the poet; the brothers James and Horace Smith, as among other writers of distinction bearing the name, the last mentioned being particularly distinguished as the author of "Rejected Addresses;" William Smith, called the "father of geology;" Charlotte Smith, the poetess and novelist; Elizabeth Smith, the noted linguist; and Adam Smith, the great writer on political economy; and further, as connected with the history of our own country, the Smith family can point, first of all, to John Smith himself, the adventurous Virginia pioneer and *protégé* of Pocahontas, about whose veracity as a historian the critics are so agog just now; and here in America, James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Elihu H. Smith, a distinguished medical author of the last century; Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormons; "Baldy" Smith, a Union General; Gustavus and Kirby Smith, of the Rebel army; Truman Smith, ex-Senator; Seba Smith, the comic writer; Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist; and, lastly, that noted peripatetic "philosopher and friend" of the barber-dreaders, Henry Smith, the razor-strop man, whose cry of "A few more left of the same sort!" is so appropriate to a member of a family only a few of whose distinguished members I have mentioned in my catalogue.

Such is the imperfect though well-intended plea for the Smith family, which I take the liberty of dedicating to my particular friend, *John* Smith, whose Christian name I give in italics, in order that there may be no mistake about his personal identity.—*Northern Monthly.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Fine Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $8·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.

BARTLETT,
NO. 32 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND CAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smwsm One door below Sixth.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 13 2w mwf3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
114 and 116 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 82 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 6m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien,
Southen Hillies, | Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., | Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, | Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward S. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
9 11] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island, Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse,* and *finish,* in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuths2m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
*200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	25,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	60·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238·25
5,000,106	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950·00
*20,000·00	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's	20,000·00
155,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,289·75
	Cost, $1,030,572·06.	
Real Estate		30,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,037·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		28,923·30
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173.	Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Laflett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland.
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg.
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $355,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 23]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	F. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM RUSHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 20

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 2]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866.
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Jaghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 6m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
8 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE WESTFIELD, MASS., RIOT.

The State Constables Attacked by a Mob —A Rioter Shot and Killed—The Constables Arrested on the Charge of Murder.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 14.

One of the most serious riots that ever occurred in law-abiding New England took place in Westfield on Saturday night, and resulted in the death of one of the citizens of the town. The cause of the disturbance was a well planned and skillfully executed raid upon a notorious gambling den, the raiders being a party of State constabulary, under the direction of Deputy Samuel Chapin, of this city, who claims that the killing was plainly an act of self-defense on his part.

The constables, arriving at Westfield about 11 o'clock, saw lights in the room in the second story of the old "Park House," where the supposed gambling was going on. About 11·15 the constables, unheralded and unexpected, went quietly up the front stairs into the building. There were two doors between the stairway and the room where the gamblers were at play, but both were at this time open. They passed in at the first unheard, but before they could reach the second the gamblers got wind of their near approach, and suddenly slammed the inside door in their faces. The constables, however, pushed open the door by force, and found themselves in the midst of a very lively scene.

When the constables first entered the rooms as many as fifteen or sixteen were there, but before the officers could make the arrests half of them, including Foster, the proprietor of the place, escaped by going out upon a sloping wooden piazza, and jumping thus to the ground. Eight, however, were secured, and with them some three hundred "chips," a cue-keeper, and other implements, comprising the complete outfit of a faro bank in full blast.

Meantime the gamblers who has escaped spread the news of the raid, and by personal exertions and by ringing the fire-bell on the engine house near by, called together a crowd, which constantly grew larger and larger, while the excitement increased in a corresponding degree. Before there was any disturbance, John H. Brooks, the man who was subsequently killed, came up stairs into the room and said to Constable Chapin that the proprietor of the place was a poor man, and that he ought not to take away his "bank." Mr. Chapin replied that Foster had a chance to get back the implements from the Courts. Brooks appeared angry, but made no particular reply.

As he went down, a man who had accompanied him (a stranger to Mr. Chapin) whispered very slyly in Mr. Chapin's ear, "Better look out for yourself or they'll take your life!" A few minutes later Brooks came up again and told Chapin that Mr. Foster, the trial justice, would be willing that he (Brooks) should take care of the gaming implements. Mr. Chapin replied decidedly that he couldn't permit any such arrangement, when Brooks seemed very much offended and swore roundly at the contables. The same man who had warned Mr. Chapin before was with Brooks this time, and again told the constable to look out for himself, as serious trouble was brewing.

Brooks then went down stairs and set on the mob. Brickbats came flying in at the windows uncomfortably thick and fast, while the crowd yelled, 'Bring them out!" "Hang the constables!" and the gas was suddenly turned off, leaving Constables, prisoners, and Justice in darkness.

The turning off of the gas was the signal for fresh volleys of brickbats, some of which were thrown with such force as to go smashing through a wooden partition. Several of the men inside were hit and severely bruised. Taking advantage of a flurry, during which most of the crowd (now augmented to nearly five hundred men and boys) had gone into the rear of the building, as it was reported that the officers were leaving by the back stairs, the constables and their prisoners went down the front entrance; but had no sooner opened the door than a man who was apparently on the watch shouted, "Here they are." The crowd got the word in an instant, and commenced a grand rush through an alley for the front of the building. From this time the throwing of bricks was continuous, and Mr. Chapin, who was in front, was struck in the face and several times in other parts of the body.

Mr. Chapin, thinking that he was overwhelmed, retreated temporarily to a place two doors south, and was going up an outside stairway, when a man stopped him with the entreaty, "For God's sake, don't come in here; this is a boarding-house." In quicker time than it takes to read about it, the crowd were in front of the building again, shouting, amid a Babel of yells. As they rushed in a mass towards him, Constable Chapin shouted to them, "I order you to disperse, in the name of the Commonwealth!" at the same time drawing his pistol. This had no effect upon the crowd, who closed in around him, while pistol shots began to be heard among them. The constables then told their prisoners that they might take care of themselves, as it was evident that they could not hold them longer.

Believing that his life was in peril, Mr. Chapin fired. He directed his first shot at a man who was then preparing to hurl a brickbat at him, and subsequently fired three more shots, in each case at men who had an arm raised to throw a brick. He did not know whether he shot any one, but was aware that they had a salutary effect. The crowd saw that it was getting dangerous for them as well as the constable, and ceased to advance, and quieted down very suddenly. During this temporary lull, the constables were able to get together again, and, by the assistance of one of the men whom they had arrested, escaped by a roundabout way into Canal street. On this street a man fired deliberately at Mr. Chapin, but did not hit him. The constables encountered no further violence, but found their horses were spirited away, and they accordingly started on foot and walked ten miles to this city.

Meantime the crowd were aware—though the constables were not—that one of the shots fired by Constable Chapin or some one in the crowd (no other constable fired any) had taken effect in the thigh of John H. Brooks. The main artery was severed, and Brooks bled to death in a short time. The result very naturally made the excitement still more intense, and Brooks' brother immediately swore out a warrant before Justice Fowler against all four of the constables, for murder. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff L. B. Walkley, who drove to this city and arrested Mr. Chapin about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Chapin assisted Mr. Walkley in finding Constables Billings and Wellman, and the three were committed to the care of Sheriff Bush at the jail. Constable Flagg was informed yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Wilbraham, that he was wanted, and came in last night and delivered himself up.

John H. Brooks, the victim of the riot, was born in England, and was about forty-five years old. He leaves a wife and one child. Brooks' character has for a long time been bad. He was convicted several years ago of robbing a bank in the eastern part of the State, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison, though he was pardoned before serving his full term, as it was claimed there never was other than circumstantial evidence against him, and poor at that. He has lived in Westfield for the past twelve years, keeping a gambling house part of the time and a liquor saloon the rest, his business at the time of his death being that of a rumseller. He frequently drank to intoxication himself, and was not highly respected in the community, though he had many generous qualities which secured him warm friends among his associates.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilising Salts.

Price $45 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

No. 724 MARKET Street.

3 28 tu th

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 209 South SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867.

REPAIRS OF CAUSEWAYS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, as follows, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, October 21, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Causeways to Government Piers at Chester, Pa., viz:—

One set, in duplicate, for delivery at such points of said Causeways and Piers as may be required, some three hundred perches, more or less, of foundation, or one man, two man and three man stone, for a double-faced, dry stone wall, and some six hundred or less running feet of coping stone, with natural faces, similar to that already used in causeways. The coping may vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, in widths from 2-9 to 3-6, and in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. All the stone furnished to be of a hard and durable quality, and of such form as when laid to make a strong and compact wall.

Proposals will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for foundation stone, and per cubic foot for coping, delivered on the premises, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required.

A second set, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering on the Causeways and Piers all the filling required. The material to be quarry dirt, earth, mud, gravel, one or more of these. The rate per cubic yard of each to be stated, and this rate to cover all expenses, including putting the material in position.

A third set, in duplicate, for furnishing all the labor and appliances necessary for repairing and building the Causeways, Walls, etc., and for doing said work in accordance with instructions given. The work to be well done, the front and back of wall thoroughly tied together. All stones laid dry.

The proposals for labor will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet laid in the wall. This rate to cover every expense of preparing foundation where necessary, of building anew, and of removing and relaying portions of old work. As far as practicable, the old materials now on the premises to be used in the construction.

Materials and labor will at all times be subject to rigid inspection and to rejection by agents of the United States. All materials to be delivered and labor performed by January 1, 1868.

Twenty per centum to be reserved on any part payment made.

The general character of work to be done, and of stone required, will be best understood by an examination of the premises.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Repairs of Government Causeways at Chester."

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For blank forms for proposals and other information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

10 14 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

21,621	Woollen blankets.	5,548	Stable frocks.
7,211	Rubber do.	244,632	C. F. drawers.
5,058	Do. Ponchos.	7,064	Domet do.
68,455	Pegged Bootees, pairs.	15,400	Trowsers, horse.
83,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	107,131	Forage caps.
36,360	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	82,274	Unif. hats, untrimmed.
31,835	Pegged Boots, pairs.	21,396	Do. Inft., trimm'd.
22,064	Great Coats, horse.	8,078	Do. Cav., trimm'd.
105,992	Do. do. foot.	995	Do. Art., trimm'd.
25,418	Grey Flannel shirts.	184,836	Great Coat straps.
69,919	Domet shirts.	18,468	Jackets, Cav., private's.
124	Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.	8,285	Unif. coats, Inft., do.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.	2,859	Do. do. Art., do.
262	Unif. coats, Engineers.	277,413	Hat cords, Inft.
	26 do. do. Ordnance.	460	do. Hospital Steward's.
346	do. do. Art. Music.	144	Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
981	do. do. Inft. do.	8	Tulips, do. do.
10,000	Mosquito bars,	227,112	Hat Eagles.
226,325	Knapsacks.	7,426	do. castles.
3,999	do. straps, sets.	4,032	Shields and flames.
109,201	Haversacks, painted.	50,815	Crossed sabres.
286	do., unpainted.	42,668	do. cannon.
282,511	Canteens.	277 148	Hat bugles.
4,255	Cotton overalls.	3,797	do. cords, Cavalry.
1,649,158	Hat Numbers.	80,197	do. do. Artillery.
19,499	do. Feathers.	1,252,604	do. letters.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.	38	do. Cord and Tassels.
1,060	Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.	439	Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
4,595½	Brass Scales Sergeants, pairs.	23	Knit Drawers.
160	Scale Buttons, prs.	500	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
434	Hosp. Stewards Letters U.	425	Trowsers, foot, B's.
437	Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	104	Pairs Bootees, do.
1,542	Scale slides, pairs.	100	Shirts, Flannel, do.
4,517	Cap Covers.	759	Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
3,363	Flies.	74	Trowsers, fo&b.
362	Rings for Lt. Art. Capt, pairs.	126	Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
21	Red Hair Plumes,	17	Talmas and Hoods
12,003	Pickaxes.	150	Unif. Coats, Art., Jersey.
16,825	do. handles	14	Turbans, Zouave.
16,536	Axes, felling.	963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
6,069	do. handles,	15,808	Common do. do.
16,616	do. slings.	10,747	Hospital Tent Pins, large.
25,097	Hair Brets.	13,598	Do. do., small.
24,999	do. handles.	378,093	Common do.
19,242	do. slings.	3,327	Wall do., large.
9,666	Spades.	2,698	Stoves for Sibley Tents.
1,44	Shovels.	108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
5,846	Stove-Pipe, pieces of	37,216	prs. Chevrons.
	2 Camp Color Staffs.	691,649½	yds. Worsted Lace.
	25 Canteen Straps.	5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
66,308	Mess Pans.	48,376	Leather N'k St'ks.
26,694	Camp Kettles.	55,912	Scales, Cav'ry and Privates, prs.
	2 Sibley Tents.	51	Iron Pots.
	47 Wall Tent Flies.	1,310	Machine Sewed bootees, prs.
	5 Marquee Tents.		
426	Hospital Tent Poles, sets.		

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot
A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1867.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, October 24, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Bluntt, A. Q. M.:—

50	Horses,	230	Army Wagons, worn.
50	Mules.	10	Spring " "

Several of these spring wagons of very superior finish, together with a lot of entirely new Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of—

1	Ambulance Bows,	113	Wagon Water Buckets.
1	" Felloes,		
200	sets Lead-horse Harness.	200	Wagon Tongues, not ironed.
900	Office Desks,	209	Boat Oars.
27	Office Stools,	155	Lamps.
16	Caldrons,	20	Coffee Mills.
100	Bunks.	80	Dutch Ovens.
2000	Watering Bridles.		
	With a large lot of Horse	Medicines, such as—	
100	lbs. Aloes.	100	gallons Alcohol.
100	lbs. Calomel.	100	lbs. Assafœtida.
100	lbs. Epsom Salts.	100	lbs. Sugar Lead.
200	bottles Mustang Liniment, etc.		

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Attention is called to the very superior lot of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Goods must be removed within ten days from the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
10 16 8t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Missouri, October 10 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 N. Main street, St. Louis, on the 29th day of October instant, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

37,500 WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

These Blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot at any time previous to the sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

8 7

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

9 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINES.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie
STAR OF THE UNION, 1073 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 19, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

4 12

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Peters burg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 318 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel,
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

4 12

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

6 16

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 12

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 12

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of this line will hereafter sail from Pier 11 North, both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 1m No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the RESSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Mechanics having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Westerstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 12 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 12

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 548 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts but go into the earth sound, and materials especially from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

10 5 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Look Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·50 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 6 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·15 P. M., Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32·50 each

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

EMPLOYMENT.

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 3·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 12

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	12·00 P. M.

The Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALKER,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Beggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 26

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·50 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	1·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	8·35 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	5·40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	12·00 M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

11 2

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way

DEMOCRATIC JOLLITY IN OHIO.

Vallandigham to be United States Senator—His Speech on the Issues of the Campaign.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.

A very large and enthusiastic jollification of the Democracy was held in Hamilton, Butler county, on Saturday evening. Several thousand jubilant Democrats participated. The first part of the programme was a torch-light procession, in which were to be noticed many very ingenious transparencies. The best "hit" was "Ben. Wade and found wanting," which represented a pair of scales with the Ohio Senator in one end and a gentleman of African descent in the other. The latter was altogether too heavy for the former and weighed him down, the moral being that the darkey was too much for old Ben. in the recent election.

At about eight o'clock, Mr. John W. Wilson, President of the meeting, introduced Mr. Vallandigham to a very large audience, which packed the court-house yard.

Just then a gentleman came forward and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, In the name of 2090 majority for Thurman, given by the Democracy of Butler country, that, having conquered the two heretofore radical Senatorial districts embraced in the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and carried the counties of Butler and Montgomery by unprecedented majorities upon the issue of the election of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the Senate of the United States, we hereby unanimously recommend his nomination and election as the successor of Benjamin F. Wade.

A Voice—"I nominate him for President of the United States, by G—d."

The resolution was adopted; after which Mr. Wilson proposed three cheers for C. L. Vallandigham, "the Senator who is to take the place of the infamous Benjamin F. Wade."

Mr. Vallandigham then said:—

My Old Friends of Butler county—I thank the gentleman, so many years my personal friend, for the resolution which he has just offered; and I thank you, the gallant Democracy of Butler, for the cordial indorsement with which it has been received. The issue upon the question of Senator was made by the Republican party all over Ohio, in every county, and against every candidate for the State Senate and House of Representatives. I am confident that the will of the people, expressed by the verdict of the people, will be sanctioned and endorsed by the Democratic majority in the Senate and House of Representatives, and thus confident that that will, respected, sanctioned, and endorsed, will be heard, I am content to leave the question with the people and their representatives.

We are assembled here to-night to celebrate one of the grandest political triumphs ever achieved in the history of the world. We are here to rejoice that we have redeemed the Senatorial District of Montgomery and Preble, and especially to congratulate ourselves that in the Third Congressional District, not the old Third, full of triumph already, but the new Third, made up especially for Republican victories—we have triumphed by a majority of 491. Will Mr. Schenck respect the voice of the people? Will he resign? It matters not whether he will or not. The handwriting is upon the wall; he may read it; and his political career terminates forever on the 4th of March, 1869, at the period when, if your voices, gentlemen, are heard, my Senatorial career will begin.

Thank God! we have in part, almost in whole, a white State. Upon the question of mere candidates for office, and upon the question of negro suffrage, Ohio is white all over. It is vain for Republicans to talk of reviving this question. First, we have a Democratic Legislature. Next, they never will, to the age of eternity, find two-thirds of the Legislature of Ohio to submit the question again to the popular vote. It is dead forever, and let us rejoice, not merely as Democrats, but as citizens; for I am here first to thank (I don't know whether they precisely deserve it, but let us accept the day of small things) those Republicans who were inconsistent enough to vote for their ticket composed of men in favor of negro suffrage, and yet to vote by tens of thousands against the amendment itself.

THE OHIO ELECTION A REBUKE TO SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Among those things which afford me pleasure in this season of peculiar joy, is the rebuke administered in the Northern States to a certain class of politicians in the South. There are men in those States, some of them original secessionists, and all of them who embarked their fortunes in the Confederate Government, who, imagining to themselves that the Democratic party was dead, have been base enough to unite with the Republican party, and some of them to heap maledictions upon the head of the Democracy and the men whom the Democratic party delights to honor.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

In 1867 we have had the most terrific struggle that ever a party had within the limits of Ohio. There has been nothing equal to it except the campaign of 1863, in Ohio, and Governor Wise's campaign of 1855, against the Know-Nothings in Virginia. The Democratic leaders of Ohio, men who would compare with the patriots and statesmen of the Revolution for sincerity and devotion to principle, went through the State, and for two months upheld Democratic doctrine to the people. I, myself, have addressed seventy-four meetings and spoken to 180,000 people. We imported no men from abroad, with two or three exceptions, while the Republicans filled the State with men from every portion of the Union—from New England, from New York, from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—every portion of the country. Men were brought here to teach the people of Ohio how to vote. The Democracy relied upon its own brains, its own genius, its own statesmanship, its own oratory—and it triumphed.

THE PRESIDENCY.

I have said the Presidential election is pending. We have begun it. This is but the prelude. The contest now will wax warmer and warmer. We have done our duty. We have done more. This much is secured—a Democratic President in 1868; of that be assured.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

My friends, this great problem of the negro remains, and it will remain for fifty years to come. One of the reasons why I opposed the war was because I believed, if successful, it would end in the abolition of slavery, and that we should then have three millions of negroes thrown into politics to confound it for ages, as it is doing to-day. Human ken cannot penetrate the dark mysteries of that problem. One thing I believe. In 1821 Thomas Jefferson said that if any one thing, in God's providence, was settled in the future, it was the abolition of slavery, and, on the other hand, if any other thing was settled, it was that the two races could not exist in harmony, and that the only solution of the problem was in the deportation or extermination of the negro race. You cannot mingle those races. You cannot make them one, as you have made every other race that has been brought into America all of the same kindred blood in the beginning. For that reason, I say that the result must be a war of races. But I forbear the farther discussion of this question.

"VAL." AND HIS "YELLOW-TRAITORS."

I began a speech the other night, or at 2 o'clock in the morning rather, before a crowd larger than this. I began by saying, "Fellow-traitors," which I proceeded to interpret fellow-patriots, men devoted to the Constitution, and the Union, and liberty. And now, my friends, I may address you in the same phrase—I mean you, my old Copperhead friends here. But I have an advantage over you. You are only traitors; I am a "convicted traitor." You are only patriots; I am a convicted patriot.

It was proved that I was a Democrat; that I made Democratic speeches; that I was in favor of Democratic principles; that I exercised the rights of a Democrat. All this was proved before a military commission—not a very competent tribunal, to be sure. I am aware that, during the campaign, this was part of the political capital of the other side. It was the chief portion of Benjamin F. Wade's speeches. "Convicted traitor"—the colleague of 187,000 other traitors. Well, now, when traitors come to be in the majority, what becomes of the country? A solemn problem that, for settlement hereafter. But I am a convicted traitor. I am the gentleman from Canada. I am the recipient of a ten cent hired girls' fund.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

I rejoice to say it was on this very spot I made my first appearance fresh from Canada. None of you know how I ever got here. But as we are now triumphant, it is not much of a secret to keep any longer. I didn't know but we might have another war; that some of us might be arrested, and that I might be again subjected to that ordeal. I didn't want the enemy to know my tricks because I passed through fifty spies, paid $5 per day out of your money, for watching me. I remember one at Windsor, a stalwart fellow about six feet four inches high, and proportionally broad in the shoulders—enormous in his strength—a fellow who ought to be set to maul rails all his life (a voice, "Like old Lincoln"), was paid $5 per day by the Government—that is, by Abraham Lincoln; he was the Government in those days—paid it out of your pockets for watching me, and all he could report was that at such an hour I breakfasted, dined, and supped, and perhaps went to bed. There were fifty with him of the same sort. I don't think I can tell you exactly how I got here; but I can tell you one thing, I came mighty near being arrested. (A voice, "Now near, Val.?") An officer laid his hand on my shoulder, and said I was his prisoner. Said he, "I believe I must arrest you." Said I, "What for?" Said he, "I believe you are a smuggler." It was down on Detroit river, where I had been waiting and watching over the border. "Sir," said I, "you are mistaken." Presence of mind was everything then, you know.

Arrested as a smuggler, I would have been discovered as C. L. Vallandigham, and I might have been sent to Fort Warren at last, but presence of mind saved me. He looked me straight in the eye. Said I, "Sir, you are mistaken; here is my pocket-book and papers." Of course, I had divested myself of everything out of the way. I offered him everything for inspection. He looked at them, and then looked at me steadily in the eye, and I looked him the same way. Said he, "You look like an honest man." "Sir," said I, very promptly, "I am an honest man." He looked me again steadily in the eye. Said he, "Sir, beg your pardon; I did not mean any offense." "Granted, sir," said I. I then told him I was uncertain about the road, and I wished he would show me the road. He did it. I bowed very politely and went on, and turned up at Hamilton, right on this spot.

ANOTHER STORY.

While upon the Island of Bermuda, one of the most interesting group in the world—historic, because Shakespeare made it, in part, the subject of one of his splendid plays—in travelling from one portion of the island to the other, I passed by a stone enclosure, perhaps a hundred feet in diameter. The islands are coral in their formation. There was a pool of water, full of fish, inside the enclosure. I paid an English shilling for admission inside, where I saw perhaps a hundred fish, thoroughly tamed, each one having a name, and each one answering to the name by which he was called. One of them, I recollect, was called Dick. I spoke to him as I would to a dog, and he came and lifted up his head and allowed me to rub his back, just as you would a cat. Now, as I told you, if anybody else had told me that I wouldn't have believed it. But it is nevertheless true. There is just such a pool there, and there are fish there so intelligent that they recognize their names. I think they ought to be entitled to vote. Almost as much so as Sambo, at least. I would wager you that these fish would not forget their names. Yet the negroes did in Richmond. That big fish knew his name, and Sambo didn't. I will wager you another thing, that these fish had they been allowed to vote, would not have marched up to a post office box and voted there, as they did at Memphis, the other day.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 1mwlmrp

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!

"Comparison the only test."

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.

WHITNEY & LUKENS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

9 26 wsm1f NO. 1182 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 10 12 awst

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
9 21 1m IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

FURS.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

LADIES' DRESS FURS,

On Tuesday, October 15.

Our choice selection of

FUR GARMENTS

Will consist, in general terms, of

RUSSIAN SABLE,

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FURS;

HUDSON BAY SABLE,

Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.

EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE,

A popular and durable Fur.

ERMINE,

ASTRACHAN,

RUSSIAN SQUIRREL,

GREY CRIMEAN,

PERSIANNE,

FINE CHINCHILLA,

BESIDES MANY OTHER VARIETIES.

We invite particular attention to our display of

REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES,

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND GREY.

ALSO, TO THE

ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES,

A Fur much esteemed by the elite in the capitals of Europe.

Our Furs are originally selected in the raw state by an experienced practical Furrier, and are personally inspected by him in every stage of their manufacture, and no article is allowed to pass into our SALES DEPARTMENT unless perfect in every respect.

OUR FUR SALES DEPARTMENT

Is presided over by a lady of twenty years' practical experience in this business, whose representations can be implicitly relied on, apart from the reputation enjoyed by our house since our extension into this branch.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

10 15 2t PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at

E. A. WILDMAN'S,

9 30 1ulhs6p1 No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
E. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm8m

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
BEAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [12 wamsmrp

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, 87½c. PER YD.
BARGAINS IN DOMET FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN CANTON FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN WOOL FLANNELS.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

10 14 1J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 48t CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm24t A. MYERS.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF

LADIES' VELVET CLOAKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.

ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 1mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 2 2t NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

THE LATEST

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

IN

BYZANTINE
CORAL,
ENAMEL
GENEVA
VENETIAN,
ROMAN,
PARISIAN

JEWELRY,

NOW OPENING BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY.

PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE

KNIVES,

STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.

SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

9 18 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WEIGHT, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....22 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $1000

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwfrp1 S. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 16 m Ws67 1y Above Spruce.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.

Philadelphia, October 1st, 1867.

E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.

E. H. BAILEY,

JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1. 10 14 6t*

JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

WANTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand MUD DIGGING MACHINE, a PILE DRIVER, and two SCOWS—all to be in good order. Apply to Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, next SATURDAY, between 9 and 3 o'clock. 10 15 3t*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dewar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, J. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9